THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

The Roman question was the all-pervading topic of the Continental journals, and of course had been the main cause of the panic which had agitated the Paris Bourse for several days preceding the departure of the Persia. The panic, however, had materially subsided when the steamer left, and prices had somewhat recovered, but confidence had by no means been re-established. The following proclamation had been issued by the National Roman Junta:—

ROME, Sept. 22, 1866.—Romans:—The Government of the kingdom of Italy has adopted great military precautions to prevent any violation of the international obligations. The contingencies against which such precautions have been taken have never entered into our calculations, and faithful to our convictions, expressed in our acts, we must decline all responsibility on this account. But if the Italian Government opposes such contingencies from regard to its obligation under the September conventions, we must confine ourselves to exclude all doubt as far as regards ourselves. Our duty cannot go beyond this. If we could not approve such designs should they be carried out, our hearts will not allow us to forget that those who would aid us are our brothers and ardent patriots. What, then, are we to do in view of such a contingency? Must we associate ourselves with facts not in accordance with our programme, or must the great Roman Liberal party remain insensible? How maintain its impenetrable organization, and yet allow the forces of the nation to be divided into two camps, if not hostile to each other, at least having foreign aims? Neither one nor the other. After mature reflection, we have felt bound to decide upon standing aside, in order to offer no obstacle. We are confident, however, that the charity of our fellow-citizens will not cease for a moment its contributions to the relief of the misery endured by many of our brethren who have been driven away and are suffering in many ways under Government persecution. Rome has never been indifferent to this duty towards so many of her deserving sons, and the special commission which long formed part of our organization will not certainly be refused the support of the periodical and extraordinary contributions in aid of this philanthropic work. This commission will continue its labors, with the assistance of the heads of the liberal sections. Such are the measures required by the present condition of affairs, which does not allow us to take any other course if we would not stultify ourselves, or inexorably oppose the force of inertia to the current of patriotism which surrounds the last rock of sacerdotal tyranny. The resolution that we announce to you, restoring individual liberty to all who may wish to embrace the enterprise with which we cannot associate ourselves, will have the effect, should this enterprise be inevitable, of preventing it from failing by any fault of ours, to assume all the development of which it may be capable.

Feeling sure that we have interpreted with the most sincere patriotism the present wants of the nation, we appeal to all who really love their country, and are ready individually to make every effort to realize the national aspirations—we cry with them, *Viva Roma libera, Viva l'Italia unita!*

THE NATIONAL ROMAN JUNTA.

A Secret Letter from Napoleon.

The *Globe* prints the following letter of Napoleon III, which, says the *Globe*, has never hitherto been published, and a copy of which we have obtained from an authentic source at Berlin. It is very curious, as it shows the views which the French Emperor entertained (or at least which he wished the public to believe he entertained) a year ago, in regard to the annexations of Prussia. It was the letter which caused M. Drouyn de Lhuys to resign his office of Minister of Foreign Affairs:—

"August 12, 1866.—My dear Monsieur de Lavalette:—I call your serious attention to the following facts:—In the midst of the conversation which took place between Benedetti* and M. de Bismark, M. Drouyn de Lhuys and the idea to send to Berlin a draft of a convention on the subject of the compensations to which we may be entitled.

"This Convention, in my opinion, ought to have been kept secret; but it has been noised abroad, and the newspapers go to the length of saying that the provinces of the Rhine have been refused to us.

"It results from my conversation with Benedetti, that we should have all Germany against us for a very small advantage.

"It is important not to let public opinion go astray on this point. Get these rumors contradicted very energetically in the newspapers. I have written in this sense to M. Drouyn de Lhuys. He sends me to-day the *Correspondance Havas*, which I enclose. The true interest of France is not to obtain an insignificant aggrandizement of territory, but to aid Germany to constitute herself in the manner most favorable to our interests and to those of Europe.

"Receive the assurance of my sincere friendship.

"NAPOLEON.

* French Ambassador at Berlin.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Voice from the Tomb—Ex-President Buchanan is Disinterred, Joins a Philadelphia Fire Engine, and Makes a Speech—He Acknowledges that He Looks to the Past More Than to the Future.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.—The Schuylkill Hose and Hook and Ladder Company of Philadelphia visited ex-President Buchanan at Wheatland this morning, at half-past 10 o'clock. They were kindly received, and before parting he was presented with one of the badges of the Company. Shortly afterwards a delegation of the United States Hose Company of Philadelphia and the Union Fire Company of Lancaster repaired to Wheatland, where Mr. Buchanan was presented with a photographic group of the members of the United States Hose Company.

Mr. Buckwalter, in a few appropriate remarks, stated the object of the visit, as well as the regard entertained for the ex-President by his firemen friends in Philadelphia. He concluded by begging his acceptance of the testimonial, and wished him health and every happiness that this life can afford. Mr. Buchanan replied:—"Gentlemen, I am very happy to receive you on this bright and beautiful morning, and I shall always be happy to receive the visits of my fellow-citizens. I have just received a company of firemen from the city of Philadelphia, who made me a member of their organization by presenting me with one of their badges. I do not know whether I can become a member of two fire companies or not.

"I could not help admiring the very fine-looking set of firemen who have just retired, and in beholding you I can see their counterpart—hale, hearty, cheerful men. Gentlemen, may you live long and enjoy yourselves, and may your fire companies flourish and continue to be the pride of Philadelphia. It has been called a provincial city by New Yorkers, but her firemen and her citizens stand pre-eminent in good and noble deeds, and I hope they will continue to do so as long as the Union shall last." He concluded his remarks by saying, "I shall hang this frame upon my wall. I consider it a great honor to receive it, and an honor to keep it. Will you walk in, gentlemen?"

The party of course accepted the invitation, and before being conducted to the reception-room accepted the hospitalities which were tendered in good old-fashioned Lancaster county style. A quarter of an hour was passed in conversation, during which Mr. Buchanan said he was now in the seventy-seventh year of his age, and he looks more upon the past than to the future. Upon the rising generation, he contends, depends the stability of our Government; and if those of the present age and ages to come could have the wisdom of those who lived in the earlier days of the republic, they might well thank God for it.

The ex-President at the parting shook each visitor by the hand and said, "God bless you all." The scene was brief, but very impressive. Mr. Buchanan's health has improved recently.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A woman was taken to the lock-up in Providence the other day for drunkenness, wearing a shawl worth $875—a strange combination of good and bad *habits*.

—Thirty new wells are going down in the vicinity of Pithole at present. This does not look as though the place was affected with the 'dry rot.'

A WORD FROM WENDELL PHILLIPS.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Hardly any sick man gets well without having, now and then, what the nurse calls a pull-back. The American people, rapidly getting over its long disease, has just had a pull-back. There's no reason to be discouraged. The cure will go on.

We pointed out, in a recent article, how inconsistent and absurd it was to suppose that a few battles had converted the whole American people into Abolitionists. The late elections are a comment on that text. Brought squarely to the test, Ohio cannot yet be just on her own soil. That same population would see the necessity of giving to the South Carolina negro the ballot. Without that they know the Union would not be safe. Selfishness dictates justice in the reconstruction of the South; but the sense of justice is not keen enough to protect the negroes at home—so Ohio rejects her equal suffrage amendment. Pennsylvania, always for sale and in the market, has been snapped up by an eager purchaser in the wrong party.

Some critics insist that these changes are owing to temperance movements in one place, financial soreness in another, and mistaken nominations in a third. All these causes doubtless were acting; but the primary and most efficient cause is that the leaders of the dominant party—the people's teachers—have never taught their followers one single lesson of justice. From Mr. Lincoln down to the last canvass speaker, the cry and the argument has been, "Do thus much to save the party. Dole out this and this measure of justice, not for its own sake, but because we must. The party needs it."

A people drugged with such opiates, the moment the burden of the war and the weight of danger is taken off, springs back to its old race hatred. Hence the easy victory of the Rebels in Ohio and Pennsylvania. While a large portion of the people has been ready for any measure of justice, and would have followed Lincoln to any height of national honor, another portion, poisoned by his infidelity to principle, has remained in just that equivocal state of mind that left them an easy prey to the Pendletons and the Vallandighams. Wade reaps to-day the harvest of that party atheism which he has sometimes countenanced, and which his later and general fidelity has not sufficed to neutralize.

What shall we do? Press bravely on. Impeach the traitor of the White House. Men with white lips, who fancy themselves statesmen, cry "Oh, no! that will create sympathy for him and wreck the party." Utter want of self-respect has wrecked the party, and nothing else. To bear blows unresistingly may be clear duty for an individual—it is death to a party. The nation has gazed and seen Johnson insult and defy Congress. Men concluded that Congress is either too stupid to understand or too pusillanimous to resent the insult. The panacea that Senators and Governors propose now is that we go on and invite more Presidential insult, in hope that so the people will pity Congress and hate Johnson. It is a fatal policy. Such pity passes soon into contempt. The old Whig party marched to its grave in the fond conceit that its patience would win sympathy. It found too late that the masses distrusted its foes, but despised a Whig.

Nothing but daring, courage, gallantry, will win back popular sympathy. Hang out the banner of impartial suffrage and Rebel disfranchisement on the outmost wall. Throttle the President. Clean out the nest of unclean birds—the Cabinet. Rally patriotism to the front. The disheartening of Bull Run was never wholly cured until Grant moved on Richmond. Teach men to forget Ohio and Pennsylvania in the blaze of a fiercer onset.

Every other policy is death—slow death. Slave masters despised the Whig because they saw he *feared* them. They respected the Abolitionist because they saw he defied them. Republicans will find that the same feelings are at work now. As an eloquent Western man says, "We have abolished the slave. *We have not abolished the master.*" This terrible truth Senators are forgetting. The same policy of defiance which saved us heretofore is our only reliance now. It will cow Rebels alike in Carolina and Ohio; and it will teach, rally, and unite the people. No man doubts that the North really means to exact the full results of its victory. Act to day so as to convince the South that this is truer now than ever before. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.

A Little Boy Roasted to Death in a Burning Building—Heroic Conduct of the Child's Mother.

Yesterday forenoon a fire occurred at No. 590 Burnside street, near Thirty-first, which resulted fatally to a little boy, son of a Mrs. Germain, who resided at the above-named place. While performing her domestic duties Mrs. Germain had occasion to go up stairs, leaving her children, three in number, playing in the kitchen about the stove. Scarcely fifteen minutes had elapsed, when she heard screams of terror in the room below, and hurrying down, discovered the kitchen all in flames and her children huddled in one corner screaming for assistance. With that determination which only a mother has when her offspring are in danger, she rushed through the flames, grasped the two younger children, and telling the boy to follow her, made her way from the burning building. On getting outside she discovered, to her horror, that the boy still remained in the room, and, putting down the two she had rescued, went back for him. The flames had made such progress by this time that she could not pass the barrier between her and her child, and she was forced to desist. Her feelings, as she heard the cries of her son, who was being slowly roasted before her eyes, coupled with the knowledge that she was powerless to save him, can better be imagined than described. When the flames had gained complete control of the house, and the cries of the burning boy had ceased in death, stupefied with horror, she convulsively clasped her remaining children to her breast and left the scene. The cause of the fire is not known, as the two children who were saved are too small to give any reliable account of it; but it is supposed that some clothing which came in contact with the stove ignited, thus communicating the flames to surrounding objects. A long search for the remains of the child who perished in the flames was consummated by the discovery of a mass of blackened flesh and bones. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon the remains this morning.—*Chicago Republican, 16th.*

MRS. LINCOLN AGAIN.

It has just come to light that Mrs. Lincoln has, for a year past, been raising money on various articles at a pawnbroker's shop in Chicago. This institution, which has paid her some $1300, now has two or three of her dresses, one being, it is asserted, the dress which she wore at the time of the assassination of her husband.

A "Very Dear Friend" and a $4000 Dress.

Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of President Lincoln, has advertised a number of camel's hair shawls and other costly apparel for sale. Among the articles is "one white point lace dress, unmade, which cost $4000." One of the camel's hair shawls, she says, cost $1500, and another $1250. There is also a white point-lace parasol-cover which cost $250. Mrs. Lincoln states that these articles, which cost such enormous sums, were gifts of "very dear friends;" and that, as she has an income of only $1700 a year, she is compelled to dispose of them. It is painful, on every account, to see Mrs. Lincoln in this attitude before the public. She has undoubtedly a right to dispose of these costly goods, if she sees fit to do so; but it strikes us that the "very dear friend" who made her a present of a "four thousand dollar dress" when her husband was in power, should have "come down" now that the widow needs more money, and, as she very forcibly says, "must have it." Who is this "very dear friend?" Was he a shoddy contractor? Can any one tell us?

We are glad to see that Mrs. Lincoln's sense of propriety prevented her including in the list of advertised dresses the half-mourning which she is said to have put on at the time of the death of Prince Albert.

—The Dragon Japanese Troupe that left here a few months since, has appeared in Edinburgh.

INDIANA.

Prize-fight Between Richard Fitzgerald and Edward Dooney for $1000—Dooney Loses the Fight by a Foul Blow.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17.—This morning a prize-fight occurred at Robertsdale, about sixteen miles from this city, on the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, between two feather weights, Richard Fitzgerald and Edward Dooney, called by his friends "Young Dooney" or "Dooney the Kid." The fight arose out of a difference occasioned by the appearance of the two in a trial of sparring ability at an exhibition of McCoole and Jones, given recently in this city. Dooney's friends claimed for him the most science, and consequently the better of the set-to, both of which were disputed by Fitzgerald's adherents. The dispute led to a meeting between the friends of the two, and after considerable discussion an agreement was made to fight for a stake of $1000.

Fitzgerald is twenty-two years of age, and is a native of Liverpool. He has led a roving life, and served in the navy during the war. He had never fought in the ring before, though most of his life has been breathed in an atmosphere of pugilism. In appearance he is five feet three and a quarter inches in height, and measures thirty-six and a half inches about the chest. In build he is very muscular, and his constitution is of the hardiest, he never having known a day's sickness.

Dooney was born in New York in 1850, and is seventeen years of age. He is the son of a laborer living in this city on the west side. He is five feet one inch and a half in height, and weighs one hundred and fifteen pounds, very active and strong, and a very active boxer. He is also a novice, never having been engaged in a regular fight in the prize ring before.

A special train left this city at 8 o'clock for the purpose of conveying the principals and spectators to the scene of the fight. The men and their seconds left their training quarters on the night previous, and were taken on board about a mile below the depot. At 9 o'clock the party arrived at the scene of the fight, which is the same as that at which Donovan and McGlade fought in 1861. There were present in all about five hundred persons.

The ring having been pitched, at twenty-five minutes to 10 o'clock Fitzgerald shied his castor into the ring, and was hailed with great applause. Dooney immediately afterwards followed, being equally well received. The difference in the appearance of the two men was striking. Dooney had evidently been in good condition before making the match, as his week's training had reduced him but two pounds. His frame was very muscular, his body had not an ounce of superfluous flesh on it, and his step was springy and elastic. Fitzgerald, on the other hand, presented the appearance of a man who had undergone too severe labor; his weight had been reduced from 117 to 112 pounds in a week, and he appeared to be too finely drawn about the chest and loins. Each of them seemed confident and cheerful. Betting before the fight was at $100 to $75 on Fitzgerald.

Dooney was attended by Pat. McDermott and George Brown, the black boy. Fitzgerald was attended by Jerry and Mike Donovan. Frank Ney acted as second for Fitzgerald, and Andy Duffy for Dooney, while Ben Burnish, a Chicago sporting man, was chosen referee. The toss was won by Dooney, and at three minutes to ten the fight began:—

Round 1—Both sparred cautiously at first, when, without an exchange they rushed to, ether, and Fitzgerald, seizing Dooney by the leg to throw him, was himself heavily thrown. Foul claimed, but not allowed.

Round 2—Fitzgerald led out, landing on Dooney's face and ribs. They then clinched, and, after some fibbing, Fitzgerald was thrown.

Round 3—Fitzgerald again led off, striking on Dooney's ribs, when Dooney countered heavily on the left cheek, drawing first blood. In the clinch Dooney was thrown.

Round 4—Even money on Dooney. Each sparred carefully, but Dooney succeeded in getting in twice on Fitzgerald's left cheek, when they clinched, and Dooney went down.

Round 5—Fitzgerald got home on the ribs; Dooney countered heavily on the left cheek and mouth; Fitz again got home on Dooney's ribs, and mutual exchanges followed, ended by Dooney knocking his man fairly to grass.

Round 6—$100 to $75 on Dooney. Fitz showed a disposition to force the fighting, but Dooney struck him first on the left cheek. Fitzgerald now got a stinger on Dooney's ribs. Dooney now forced the fighting, and Fitzgerald, countering short, was hit heavily on the mouth, splitting his upper lip. He received two more visitations on the mouth, the second knocking him off his pins.

Round 7—Fitzgerald came up with his lip bleeding profusely and left eye swelling. He landed a heavy blow on Dooney's ribs, but the latter struck him on the damaged eye again, and again a clinch followed, Fitzgerald being heavily thrown.

Round 8—Dooney rushed in, planting his right on Fitz's cheek, but was countered again on the ribs. Dooney then hit his opponent three times heavily in the face, getting away each time. Fitz now struck Dooney on the left temple, the latter countering on the head. Fitzgerald then got in two more heavy blows on the ribs, when a series of exchanges followed, Dooney hitting in the face and Fitz on the ribs. This was the severest round of the fight, Fitz being heavily thrown, with Dooney falling on him.

Round 9—Fitzgerald came up weak, bleeding from mouth and cheek, and his left eye nearly closed. He struck out, but was short and Dooney, planting a fearful blow on his left cheek, knocked him clear into his corner. Dooney was near the ropes, and as his seconds were coming towards him he was pushed over by some man outside the ring.

Rounds 10 and 11—These were two very severe rounds, both men fighting with desperation, though Dooney's strength and science gave him the advantage. He planted effective blows on his opponent's face, closing his left eye by starting a swelling on his right. Fitz got in all of his blows on the chest and ribs. In both rounds he was heavily thrown.

Rounds 12, 13, and 14—Fitz came up weaker and weaker. He was much distressed, and tried to gain wind by sparring. Dooney, however, kept busily at work, and by well-directed blows, which brought blood from Fitzgerald like water, sent him staggering against the ropes, where he seized him by the neck and fell heavily upon him.

Rounds 15 and 16—Fitz now rallied and got home heavily on Dooney's ribs. The latter, however, dealt several blows with fearful effect on the other's throat, chest, and right cheek, knocking him down in each round.

Round 17—Fitz's face was very badly swollen, while Dooney appeared to be growing fresher. The latter got home on both eyes, and Fitzgerald after sending in a stinger on Dooney's body, fell, hitting short.

Round 18—Dooney got in his left on the mouth, and was countered on the chest. Hard blows were given by each, Dooney hitting for the eyes, and Fitz getting in on the body. In the clinch Fitz was thrown.

Round 19 and last—Fitzgerald now seemed almost gone; both eyes were nearly closed, and he staggered from weakness and loss of blood. He hit short, while Dooney got in with effect on his face three times. They then clinched, and while falling, both yet in the air, Dooney hit Fitzgerald on the ribs. Foul was claimed, and a scene of great confusion ensued. The referee decided the fight in favor of Fitzgerald. A rush was then made for the referee by the crowd, and he would have been summarily dealt with had not several interfered to protect him, with cries of "shame" and protests against the decision. The crowd made its way back to the train, soon after which Fitzgerald became blind. Dooney, beyond a slight cut on the mouth, had not a scratch. The sum of $125 was raised for Dooney on the train.

New Republican Organ.

The *Herald* says that Dana's new paper, to kill off Greeley, is thus contributed to, to start it:—

"T. A. Palmer, President of the Broadway Bank; $20,000; Edwin D. Morgan, Ex-Governor, $10,000; Frederick A. Conkling, Ex-Congressman, and the proposed godmother of the coming bantling, $10,000; George Opdyke, Ex-Mayor and promised godfather to ditto, $10,000; Marshall O. Roberts, $20,000; William M. Evarts $10,000; W. H. Webb, $10,000; Isaac Sherman, $10,000; William T. Blodgett, $10,000; A. B. Cornell, $10,000; S. B. Chittenden, $10,000; Amos R. Eno, $10,000; William Murphy, $10,000; Theron R. Butler, $10,000; Marshall B. Blake, $10,000; Elliot C. Cowdin, and Peter McMartin.

"These parties command a capital of six hundred thousand dollars, which will be doubled if necessary to carry out their purpose. They have purchased Tammany Hall, entirely remodelled the building, and made arrangements to issue a morning paper, to be called the *Telegraph*, and to commence its sale at two cents a copy, subject, of course, to such changes as may hereafter become advisable. This new Republican organ will be under the editorial management of Charles A. Dana, formerly one of the principal editors of the New York *Tribune*, in connection with the brother of United States Senator Conkling. Its object will be to check the follies, absurdities, vagaries, and vanities of the *Tribune* and *Times*, and to take the position of the recognized Republican organ in the State of New York."

—The Webb Sisters are playing in the English provinces. They will return early in February.

SECOND EDITION

FIREMEN'S CELEBRATION AT LANCASTER

The Banquet Last Night.

SPEECH OF GOV. GEARY.

Departure of Companies.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

LANCASTER, Oct. 18.—The fireman's excitement is unabated this morning. Companies are getting ready to leave. The banquet of the Empire Hook and Ladder last night was a complete ovation, and said to be the grandest affair of the kind that ever took place in Lancaster. Over three hundred guests sat down to the table. The hall was beautifully decorated, and a number of ladies occupied the stage. A speech was made by Governor Geary, who said he was proud of being a fireman, etc. The Governor was followed by Mayor Sanderson, Professor Wiedenshaw, Samuel H. Reynolds, Major Howell, William C. Vineyard, William M. Rankel, and others. During the entertainment a splendid gold-headed cane was presented to Governor Geary by the Empire boys. Everything passed off most pleasantly. A number of country companies leave this morning. The Philadelphia companies leave at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and will arrive in the city about 7 o'clock.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Riot Last Night—Result of the Coroner's Investigation—Colored Troops to be Disbanded, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—The affray about 9 o'clock last night in Howard street, near Mulberry, whilst some fourteen hundred of the colored troops were marching, and the rear platoon of a company alleging they had been fired upon by some one outside with a pistol and also stoned, discharged a dozen of their muskets, killing a boy, named Charles A. Ellmeyer, has caused intense excitement. The deceased was merely a spectator. Investigation before the Coroner leaves it doubtful whether the colored troops had really been first assaulted. The evidence is contradictory.

Thus far the authorities have been unable to fix the killing upon any one. It is still under investigation. It is supposed that the entire company will be arrested and held to answer. At one time soon after the affray, there were apprehensions of a serious riot, but the police quelled the row. It is supposed that this circumstance will cause a disbanding by Governor Swann, of the negro troops. The matter has assumed a very serious aspect, and threats are loud. The Masons and Odd Fellows, and a large number of our citizens are now out laying the corner stone of the new City Hall. It is an imposing affair.

Explosion of Benzine.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—Mrs. Caroline Ware, the housekeeper in a family residing at No. 106 Coylston street, last evening was burned to death, and a German girl named Hutts, employed in the same house, was fearfully burned, and it is feared that her injuries will prove fatal. The catastrophe occurred from the ignition of a can of benzine, with which the two women were cleaning furniture.

Loss of Life.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Oct. 18.—Last evening seven men were injured, three of them probably fatally, by the premature explosion of a blast in the slate quarries of J. J. Williams, at Fair Haven, Vermont. Two kegs of gunpowder were being poured into a crevice, which probably contained fire from a previous blast, causing the explosion.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 16.—In Norfolk yesterday the corner-stone of the new hotel on the site of the old Atlantic was laid with impressive ceremonies, in which the Masonic fraternity participated. The people turned out in great numbers, crowding all the streets converging upon the main object of attraction, at the corner of Granby and West Main streets. About 4 o'clock P. M. the several lodges filed out of the lodge rooms and formed in procession, headed by the band from the United States receiving ship New Hampshire. All the members appeared in full regalia, and attracted much interest and curiosity of the residents, who of late years have been unaccustomed to such displays. P. M. J. G. Smith was marshal, and conducted the procession through many of the principal streets before proceeding to the hotel lot. The ceremonies commenced by singing the usual Masonic ode, "To Heaven's High Architect, all Praise." The architect, E. G. Smith, Esq., of Baltimore, in placing the cement, used the solid gold trowel which was presented to and used by his Excellency Levin Winder, Governor of Maryland, and R. W. G. M. Masons, at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Hall in Baltimore, May 16, 1814, and also used by him at the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington Monument in Baltimore, July 4, 1815.

A large number of articles were placed beneath the stone, consisting of newspapers, documents, silver coins, and liquors; also, a paper containing a history of the old Atlantic Hotel and the organization of the present hotel company, as follows:—"The Norfolk Hotel Company, having for its object the erection of a new hotel in this city, was incorporated by the Worshipful Court of Norfolk county on the 29th day of June, 1857. On the 19th of April, 1858, the company contracted to build a hotel on the corner of Main and Gray streets, in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Lind & Murdock, of Baltimore, Md. The house thus contracted for was called the Atlantic Hotel, and, having been completed, was leased on the 14th day of July, 1859, for five years. At the expiration of the lease it was again rented to the same proprietors, but in 1867 it was totally destroyed by fire. The company, having increased its capital stock by new subscriptions, determined to erect another hotel in the place of the Atlantic, and made the necessary contracts to build this house, which is to be also known as the Atlantic Hotel."

After the completion of the Masonic exercises, an oration was delivered by James Barron Hope, editor of the Norfolk *Virginian*. The orator dealt at length upon the benefits which would be reaped by the merchants and residents of Norfolk by the erection of the new hotel, and interspersed his remarks with amusing allusions to the inns and taverns of other days, which were the frequent resorts of men of genius and cultivated minds. In closing he drew a vivid picture of the future destiny of the city, upon the completion of the vast railroad schemes now under contemplation, when the silks of Lyons, and the wares of Sheffield, the velvets of Genoa, the wines of France and Spain, and the spices and fruits of the tropics, would come to their harbor to seek the markets of the West in exchange for the products of that region.

The closing Masonic ode was then sung, and the procession took up the line of march to the Lodge Rooms, where a collation had been prepared; after partaking of which, the company dispersed. The day was generally observed as a holiday by the business men, many houses being closed.

The destruction of the old Atlantic has been sorely felt by the people of the city, and the completion of the new hotel is looked forward to with a great deal of interest and satisfaction.

The United States frigate Portsmouth, the school ship for naval apprentices, has arrived here from New York, bound to Norfolk.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Race Between a Pedestrian and a Trotting Horse—The Pedestrian Distanced.

BOSTON, October 17.—A sporting event of unusual interest came off on the Mystic Park, near this city, this afternoon, consisting of a match between James Griffin, the pedestrian, and the celebrated trotting horse Captain McGowan, the latter being matched for $1000 to trot ten miles while Griffin ran five. Samuel Emerson backed the horse and John Stetson, Jr., backed Mr. Griffin. Griffin had run a great many races of various distances, and the horse McGowan has in the past shown himself to be the best horse in the country for a long distance.

The articles of agreement between Messrs. Stetson and Emerson were entered into on the 28th ult., and were that the gelding McGowan could not trot ten miles, in harness (the horse being confined strictly to the rules of the track), while Griffin ran five miles. It was stipulated that the man was to toe the scratch and to score for the word, both to make an even start, and the parties making the match to draw for positions at the start, and provided the horse is ahead at the second mile (the man having run one), then the horse retains his position, and the man to turn out when the horse passes him; the same at the end of the fourth mile (the man going two); the same at the end of the eighth mile (the man going four); but providing the man was ahead on either of the heats, then the horse was to turn out when passing him.

There was a larger crowd of spectators gathered to witness the novel contest between man and beast than had been assembled on the Park during the season. There probably were not less than 10,000 or 12,000 present, and for an hour before the competitors appeared the betting was spirited and heavy. The majority seemed to have confidence in the ability of Griffin to perform his five miles to McGowan's ten, and at one time the betting on the man was nearly three to one; but the general average was in the proportion of seventy-five to a hundred, and the takers were plenty.

At about a quarter-past 4 the horse came upon the track, and was driven a couple of times around. At first he manifested a little lameness, but it soon passed away. At half-past four Mr. Griffin came upon the track in a carriage, and was received with hearty cheering. He toed the scratch, and when the horse came down even, he started off with him. McGowan took the lead, of course, and gained all the while. Griffin started at a pretty smart gait, and kept it up for the first mile, making it considerably in advance of McGowan's two miles. Upon completing the third mile, however, which was done in 17·42¾, it was observed that the man was rapidly tiring, and he had not proceeded more than a dozen rods on the fourth mile when he gave out altogether.

The time of the several three miles which Griffin completed was 5·28¾, 6·02¼, and 6·12. When Griffin had finished his third mile the horse had completed his sixth and been gone some twenty seconds on the seventh. He continued to trot the ten miles after the man had been declared "distanced," making them in 30 minutes 8¾ seconds, the time of the several miles being as follows:—2·56, 2·52, 2·55, 2·53¾, 2·55, 2·58, 3·00, 3·03¾, 3·15, and 3·20½.

There was great disappointment manifested on the part of the spectators at Griffin giving out so soon, and the explanation offered was that he had been suffering from illness.

Dickens' New Preface to "American Notes."

The twelfth volume of the Diamond Edition of Charles Dickens' works has just been issued. It contains "Oliver Twist," "Pictures from Italy," and "American Notes for General Circulation." The "Notes" have this new preface:—

"My readers have opportunities of judging for themselves whether the influences and tendencies which I distrusted in America had any existence but in my imagination. They can examine for themselves whether there has been anything in the public career of that country since, at home or abroad, which suggests that these influences and tendencies really did exist. As they find the fact they will judge me. If they discern any evidences of wrong-doing in any direction I have indicated, they will acknowledge that I had reason in what I wrote. If they discern no such thing, they will consider me altogether mistaken—but not wilfully. Prejudiced I am not, and never have been otherwise than in favor of the United States. I have many friends in America, I feel a grateful interest in the country, I hope and believe it will work out a problem of the highest importance to the human race. To represent me as viewing America with ill-nature, coldness, animosity, is merely to do a very foolish thing, which is always a very easy one."

CALIFORNIA.

The Result of the Judicial Elections—Probable Success of the Republicans—Unsatisfactory Operations at the New Almaden Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 17.—The election has been very close. The Republican candidate may be elected for Judge of the Supreme Court, but the contest is indicative of no political feeling in the State. A short vote and personal popularity has had much to do with the Republican successes.

Operations at the New Almaden mine for months past have proven unsatisfactory. The expenses are in excess of receipts, the ores are of an inferior quality, and the prospects for the future are uncertain.

—"The Last Trump Card," a new comedy by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, is in rehearsal at the Prince of Wales, Liverpool.

—Mr. Forrest made his first appearance on the Boston stage as "Damon," February 5, 1827. The receipts were $341. When he played "Richard III" they rose to $945.

—A Dutch paper advertises "Circe," the novel which has caused so much talk in London, as "a new novel of Miss Braddon's, derived from the French of Octave Feuillet, by Babington White."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Oct. 18, 1867.

Money continues in good demand at 7 per cent. for call loans on best securities. First class mercantile paper ranges from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue very dull. 100¼ was bid for 10-40s; 104⅛ for June and July 7·30s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881; 111⅛ for '62 5-20s; 108⅛ for '64 5-20s; 108⅛ for '65 5-20s; and 106¼ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101½, and old do. at 98.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50⅝@50¾, a slight advance; Camden and Amboy at 124¼@124¾, no change; Lehigh Valley at 52⅝@52¾, a decline of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad at 52, no change; and Norristown at 64, an advance of ½. 58¼ was bid for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 27 for Catawissa preferred; 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Second and Third sold at 78, no change. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12½ for Hestonville; and 32 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Girard sold at 59½, no change. 107 was bid for Seventh National; 244 for North America; 164 for Philadelphia; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57½ for Commercial; 110 for Tradesmen's; 110 for Kensington; 70 for City; 63 for Commonwealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares continue dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 38, a decline of ½; and Morris Canal preferred at 95, an advance of 5; 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 27½ for preferred do.; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 144⅜; 11 A. M., 144⅜; 12 M., 144; 1 P. M. 144⅜.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

50 sh Leh V R	52¾	50 sh Leh V R....2d.	52¾

FIRST BOARD.

$100 U S 7-30s..Jy	104⅝	100 sh Read R....c.	50⅝
$300 City 6s, New	101½	500 do....b60.	50⅝
$200 do. New	101½	100 do....c.	50⅝
$200 do. New	101½	500 do....ls.s60.	50⅝
$806.67 All Co sc	73½	20 do	50⅝
$1000 C & Am 6s, '89	97	200 do...s5&int.	50⅝
3 sh Cam & Am	124¼	2 sh Leh V R	52¾
10 do	124¾	8 do	52¾
30 sh Lehigh N stk	38¼	26 do	52⅝
131 do....ls.	38	500 sh Ocean Oil	8½
4 sh 2d & 3d Sts R	73		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111¼; do. 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1864, 108⅛@108½; do., 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., 1865, new, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1867, new, 106⅛@106⅜; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100⅛@100⅜; do. 7·30s, June, 104⅛@104⅜; do., July, 104⅛@104⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@119¾; do. December, 1864, 118¼@118¾; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117¾; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., September, 1865, 115⅝@115⅞; do. October, 1865, 115¼@115¾. Gold, 144⅜@144⅝. Silver, 137½@140.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 111@111¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1864, 108⅛@108½; do., 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do. July, 1865, 106⅛@106⅜; do. July, 1867, 106⅛@106⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 100@100¼; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅛@104⅜; 3d series, 104⅛@104⅜; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118¼; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115⅝; October, 1865, 115¼. Gold, 144⅜@144⅝.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111@111¼; old 5-20s, 111⅛@111⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 108⅛@108½; do., 1865, 108⅛@108⅜; do., July, 106⅛@106⅜; do., 1867, 106⅛@106⅜; 10-40s, 100@100¼; 7·30s, June, 104⅛@104⅜; do., July, 104⅛@104⅜. Gold, 144½@144⅝.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Oct. 18.—The Flour market was rather weak to-day in consequence of the decline in New York and Chicago, but prices were without quotable change. About 900 barrels were taken by the home consumers, at $7·50@8·50 ℔ bbl. for superfine; $8·50@10 for old stock and fresh ground extras; $11@12 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13·50@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·75@9·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for prime Wheat is less active and prices are lower. Sales of red at $2·40@2·65 and California at $3·25. Rye is steady at $1·70@1·74 for Pennsylvania. Corn is less active and lower. Sales of yellow at $1·50@1·52, and Western mixed at $1·48@1·50. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 75@80c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt. 150 bushels Cloverseed sold at $9·25. Timothy cannot be quoted over $2·50. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·75.

The last sale of Bark was at $55 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Cotton is dull at 19@20c. for middling upland and New Orleans.

Nothing doing in Whisky.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Stocks strong and active. Chicago and Rock Island, 97¾; Reading, 101¾; Cumberland preferred, 30½; Virginia 6s, 48; Missouri 6s, 103¾; Hudson River, 128; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 111¾; do. 1864, 108½; do. 1865, 108½; Ten-forties, 100¾; Seven-thirties, 104¾. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 144½. Sterling Exchange, 109¾.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Cotton quiet at 19c. for middling. Flour heavy and 20@30c. lower; 10,000 barrels sold—State, $9·10@11·10; Ohio, $10·50@14; Western, $9·10@13·75; Southern, $10·75@14·75; California, $11·50@13·50. Wheat is declining. Corn dull, and 1@2c. lower; 36,000 bushels sold; mixed Western $1·38@1·39. Oats dull and declined 1c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess, $22·31¼@22·60. Lard dull.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..............OCTOBER 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........58 | 11 A. M..........73 | 2 P. M..........80

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr H. W. Godfrey, Sears, Salem, R. H. Powell.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, Newport, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, Alexandria, do.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr W. Capes, Chase, Portland, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Hiawatha, Newman, Newburyport, Mammoth Vein Coal Co.
Schr G. Green, Westcott, Fredericksburg, Quintard, Ward & Co.
Schr Thomas Clyde, Scull, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, Boston, do.
Schr C. L. Herricks, Baldwin, Dighton, do.
Schr Mary G. Farr, Moloy, Boston, Westmoreland Coal Co.
St'r Decatur, Young, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Altaretta, Bibber, from Portland.
Schr L. and M. Reed, Hugg, 10 days from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Farragut, Coggins, 9 days from St. Andrews, N. B., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Montrose, Grierson, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to captain.
Schr I. H. Marvel, Quillin, from Richmond.
Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, from Boston.
Schr M. Tilton, Fritzinger, from Boston.
Schr S. Castner, Robinson, from Beverly.
Schr N. Potter, Somers, from Beverly.
Schr L. Hunter, Perry, from Newport.
Schr Reading RR. No. 48, Ross, from Norwich.
Schr A. Bartlett, Bartlett, from Providence.
Schr American Eagle, Shaw, from Providence.
Schr T. Clyde, Scull, from Providence.
Schr Henrietta, Dwyer, from Quincy Point.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, from Boston.
Schr D. Gifford, Jerrold, from Boston.
Schr C. Heft, Shoe, from Fredericksburg.
Schr Seventy-six, Teel, from Calais.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

AT QUARANTINE.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans, via Havana 13th inst., with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, from Havana 14th inst., with sugar, etc., to T. Wattson & Sons.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 17—6 A. M.—Brig R. Sheppard, from Philadelphia for Rotterdam, went to sea last night.

Ship Tuscarora, from Philadelphia for Mobile, is at anchor off the Buoy on the Brown.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship J. O. Baker, Miller, for Philadelphia, at Leghorn 1st inst.
Barque Gottfried, Jongblood, for Philadelphia, sailed from Helvoet 29th ult.
Barque Carl Georg, Arfman, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Deal 2d inst.
Brig Matilda, Dix, from Portsmouth for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 15th inst.
Schr Edwin, Allen, from Bridgeport for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr Eliza Frances, Sawyer, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portland 16th inst.
Schr Vrale, Mason, for Philadelphia, sailed from Apponaug 16th inst.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, hence, at Providence 16th instant.
Schr John Compton, Childs, hence, at Dighton 15th instant.
Schr Commerce, Mullen, hence, at Fall River 14th instant.
Schr Ella Fish, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Newport 16th inst.
Schr Transit, Rackett, hence, at Fall River 16th instant.
Schrs R. H. Wilson and H. W. Benedict, hence, at Newport 16th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK Oct. 17.—Arrived, steamship Pennsylvania, Lewis, from Liverpool.
Steamship Persia, Lott, from Liverpool.
Ship Koomar, Griffing, from Liverpool.

HARPER'S BAZAR IS RECEIVED THE day issued. Ten cents a number, or $4 a year.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, same price.
HARPER'S MONTHLY, $4 a year.
Either of the above, and one year's subscription to CHALLEN'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY, for $6·00.
FOR NEW BOOKS,
FASHIONABLE STATIONERY,
VISITING AND WEDDING CARDS,
Call at No. 1308 CHESNUT street,
CHALLEN'S.
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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Blacks and Whites.

From the N. Y. Times.

It really is a wonder that this country existed so long as it did, without the direct aid and encouragement of black voters. It seems to be a well-authenticated historical fact, that the Republic did get on quite comfortably for something like eighty years, while the blacks not only did not fight our battles nor control our elections. It is true there were a good many things that were not exactly as they should have been, but nevertheless the country prospered; the crops were good; the liberties of the people were protected; we went through one war with Great Britain and another with Mexico very creditably; commerce flourished; taxation was light; we paid our national debt; foreign nations envied us, and we, in turn, and for the sake of keeping up good fellowship, despised them—and on the whole we got along very comfortably; and in all this we had no help from the blacks but, on the contrary, devoted a great deal of our time to abusing them and whipping them and keeping them in slavery.

But now we are told that but for the negro we should go forthwith to eternal smash. The *Tribune* tells us that but for the black soldiers in our armies the Rebellion would have triumphed. Our Union was saved from utter destruction *only* by the invincible arm of the enfranchised slaves. The whites proved utterly unequal to the task. And now nothing but black votes can save the Republican party from overthrow and the Union from ruin.

Possibly all this is true; but we cannot say its truth has ever been made quite clear to us. We honor the blacks for what they *did* contribute to the success of the Union arms, but we cannot forget that they also lent a good deal of strength to the Confederate force. We believe it is true that no negro ever betrayed a Union man; but we are not aware that the negroes ever betrayed a Rebel soldier. Treachery is not among the sins of the negro character; they are generally faithful to the side they happen to be with. And while we would have their merits and services fully acknowledged and rewarded, we are a little tired of hearing *all* the credit given to them for the defeat of the Rebellion and the salvation of the Union. One reason, perhaps, of our weariness is, that we don't believe it all belongs to them. We cannot help thinking that some of it belongs to the white soldiers also.

"If the blacks are not enfranchised," says the *Tribune*, "Vallandigham can beat General Grant for President." The *Tribune* evidently would not shed many tears over *that* result. But it is mistaken. Principle still counts for something among our white voters. Vallandigham did not carry Ohio when he ran for Governor two years ago, and yet the blacks of that State were not "enfranchised." White votes will still tell—and on the side of the Union, too, in spite of the *Tribune's* croakings.

The Next Presidency—The Drift of Public Sentiment.

From the N. Y. Times.

The Democratic organs continue their exultations over the result of the late elections. This is both natural and proper, though it seems to us a good deal overdone. Practically—so far as offices go—they have gained very little by them; their importance consists wholly in the evidence they afford of a change in the political sentiment of the country. The Democrats look upon this change as rendering absolutely certain the return of their party to power. In this we think they will be very much mistaken. We look upon it as much more likely to render that event impossible.

The late elections, in our judgment, will compel the Republican party to make General Grant their Presidential candidate. They dare not nominate anybody else, however much very many of their "leaders" would like to do so. If Ohio and Pennsylvania had gone Republican by as large majorities as they did two years ago, and if the fall elections generally had shown no abatement of Republican strength, the party would have felt reasonably sure of electing any man they might nominate, and probably Judge Chase would have been their candidate. But such a proceeding now would be by no means safe. The elections show, beyond all controversy, a revulsion in public sentiment against the measures and policy with which Judge Chase is most closely identified. He is more thoroughly committed to the principle of universal negro suffrage than any other public man of equal prominence as a candidate; and *that* principle has been most distinctly and decisively repudiated in Ohio. It is all very well to say that the Republican party cannot abandon it—that they must "fight on," and "rally afresh to the combat," and "keep the banner of eternal justice very high," and all that sort of thing. So it may, and so it should; but it does not intend to be beaten in the next election. The party does not see very well how the cause of justice and the rights of the negro are to be aided by the election of a Copperhead President; and it does not intend to permit any such result. It will go in *to win*, and it will nominate as its candidate the man who is most sure to be elected.

No one can doubt, or fail to see, that the sentiment of the whole country points to Grant as that man. Nine-tenths of all the Republican journals and politicians of the country look upon his nomination as an absolute necessity, and as an equally absolute certainty. Four months ago we said that the time was not far off when "the very *existence* of the Republican party, as well as the welfare of the country," would be seen to demand his nomination. It was just as imperative a necessity then as it is now; but it was not so generally *seen* and *known* to be such. It needed the elections which have just been held to open the nation's eyes to the fact.

Now General Grant, as the candidate of the Union and Republican party, will come nearer to being elected *unanimously* than any other man since James Monroe. The Democratic party cannot put in nomination any man who can hold the field against him, or get even a respectable minority vote. He will take *one-fourth* of the whole Democratic vote in every Northern and Western State. Indeed, we do not regard it as by any means certain that the Democratic party would nominate a candidate against him; but the result would be the same in either case. Nor will it be at all affected by the nomination of a radical candidate, through such a movement as was attempted at Cleveland in 1864 against Mr. Lincoln. Such a nomination would swell the vote which Grant would receive from the Democrats, far more than it would weaken the Republican support.

General Grant's election we shall regard as the crisis and consummation of the Union movement, which began with the war against secession, and which still remains unaccomplished. He has the confidence of the whole country—of all the people in all sections and of all parties. No man can, even in thought, impugn his patriotism, or doubt his absolute and complete devotion to the Union cause. It would, perhaps, be too much to say that but for him the Rebellion would have triumphed—for we cannot admit that its suppression depended upon any one man—but certainly no one man did anything like so much as he to effect its defeat and overthrow. His services in the war, his faith in the Union, his steady, unfaltering perseverance in the measures he deemed essential to success, the calm self-reliance, the undisturbed equanimity with which he met reverses when reverses came, and prosecuted the war to the glorious victory by which it was finally crowned, have given him a hold upon the people of the whole country which no intrigues of party can in the least disturb. His position on the various questions which have disturbed and divided the country is one which will vindicate itself against malevolent or factious assault from any quarter.

When the war closed he urged the most speedy restoration of the Union, consistent with the principles on which the war had been waged, and which the victory had established as essential to the peace and safety of the country; and he has never ceased, from that time forward, to press upon the South the acceptance of the measures which would conduce most promptly to the attainment of that end. His public views are not, in the slightest degree, the result of his passion or his resentment; neither party feeling nor personal interest has any share in the formation of his opinions or the guidance of his conduct: he acts solely from a calm conviction of what is required for the public good. Neither radical nor conservative, in his opinions or his acts, so far as those words have acquired a party meaning, he has the confidence of all parties in the integrity of his motives, the unselfishness of his views, and the practical, straightforward character of his mind. His election would disarm all hostilities, and induce a cordial coöperation of all classes and all parties in the great work of the practical reconstruction and restoration of the Union to more than its old harmony and prosperity.

After great convulsions like that through which we have just passed, there comes a time when party resentments lose their fervor and their force—when the contending seas grow calm from weariness, and when men are glad to seek again the peace and rest to which they have been strangers so long. Great communities, after long contention, are often glad to abandon the hope of settling their troubles by the strifes of faction, and are only too glad to put their trust in some one man, who has challenged their admiration by his ability, and commanded their confidence by his fidelity and unselfish devotion to the public good. Such a moment has arrived for us. The people of this country, disgusted by the unseemly and profitless wrangles of the last two years, hopeless of reaching national union through the violence and bitterness by which they have been marked, will be only too glad to place at their head so tried and so true a leader as General Grant. His administration will dissolve hostile parties, and lead inevitably to new organizations and new combinations better adapted to the emergencies of the times than those which have already outlived their day, and are rather hindering than aiding the great work which the necessities of the day demand.

Can Reconstruction Be Reversed?

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Some of our Democratic friends are working themselves into the belief that the reconstruction policy adopted by Congress can be reversed, and the laws passed last winter for the organization of State governments on the basis of impartial suffrage can be repealed, by Democratic victories this fall. Suppose the victories won, what would be the result? No members of either House of Congress can be elected until 1868. It would be in vain to ask the present Senate and House to repeal the laws which by a two-third vote they have adopted, and return to the President's policy of reconstructing the South on the basis of the white vote only, nine-tenths of which are Rebel and pro-slavery. For nearly two years after President Johnson came into power, the policy of reconstruction on the white vote only was fully tested. Its fruits were the black codes of South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia, and other States, for the reënslavement of the freedmen, debarring them from owning lands, hiring houses, disposing freely of their services, and providing them the knout and the lash as a substitute for wages, and the Fugitive Slave law, with its bloodhounds, as a remedy for discontent.

Laws were passed by the Legislatures and municipal governments elected by the white vote only, disarming the colored soldiers who had fought for the Union, taxing severely all occupations followed by colored men, limiting their right to testify as witnesses in courts, and to meet in public assemblies. Not a single law providing for the education of freedmen was passed. Acts abolishing slavery and repealing the ordinance of secession were wrung from them only by moral coercion and under protest. But further than this none of them could be driven. Nowhere did they give equal, or any civil rights to the blacks. A black man must hire out for the whole year during the most disadvantageous season, viz., the first weeks in January, thus excluding him from all employments but agricultural and menial labor, for in no others would employers hire for so long terms; he was forbidden either to buy or hire a house or land, thus breaking up that first and highest element of freedom, the family, and compelling all its members to live as menials in white families or field hands on white men's plantations. If permitted to testify in court at all, it was before a judge whom he had no vote in electing, and a jury from which all of his race were excluded. Justice, to him, was an impossibility. A different code of rights, of punishments, of taxes, was made out for him from that which governed his white master. If these barbarous and oppressive laws needed enforcement, a Rebel sheriff was authorized to call upon a Rebel governor, who summoned into the field the same Rebel armies that surrendered at Appomattox, commanded by the same officers, and whose organization was continued under the name of State militias. The race thus sought to be oppressed were two-thirds of the people in South Carolina, three-fifths in Mississippi and Louisiana, and one-third in the entire South. The blacks saw that their coveted liberty, proclaimed by Lincoln, was vanishing under Johnson's system of reconstruction. They cried out in agony that their condition was tenfold worse than when in slavery. Then they had each but one master, and his heart might soften. "Now," said they, "we serve a mob, and it is merciless." Negro-killing became the amusement of the chivalry. If a negro looked impudently, he was shot. If he dared to be industrious, his property was burned. If he sought higher wages, he was sent to jail for idleness. If he got out of work, he was sold as a slave. Fifteen hundred murders of negroes, for which nobody was arrested, were reported in Texas. Daily, like murders were perpetrated, and went unpunished, in every Johnsonized State. The Freedmen's Bureau and our military officers were powerless to stop this incipient war against the black race. For want of the ballot, every means adopted to protect them was inadequate. Rebels and Democrats were equally furious in denunciation both of the Freedmen's Bureau and of our military occupation of the South, which were all that saved the trembling blacks from an immediate return to slavery. The President, to stop the "irritation" of the late Rebels, was too rapidly withdrawing the troops and working to abolish the Bureau. Before the freedmen there were but three alternatives—the ballot, extermination, or slavery. All sensible men saw that partial suffrage was perpetual war, and that white suffrage meant a war of races. President Lincoln on numerous occasions, and President Johnson in his letter to Governor Sharkey, had recommended that the suffrage be given to all blacks who could read and write. The South received the proposition with greater scorn than it afterwards showed towards universal suffrage. Evidently, it was in vain to look to the white vote of the South for the remedy. That was itself the disease. There was no remedy save in Congress. That body could not have proceeded with greater deliberation. It proposed to the white vote of the South a scheme by which it might still rule the South absolutely, provided it would consent that each Northern man's vote should have the same weight in electing Representatives to Congress as that of each Southern voter, and that certain classes of Rebels should not hold Federal offices. The South rejected with scorn any proposition by which they could not send Lee and Davis to the Senate or vote for them for the Presidency. They demanded with equal hauteur that their old prerogative of voting not only for themselves but for the blacks should not be invaded—nay, should be enlarged by emancipation, so that the whites who formerly voted for three-fifths of the blacks should now have added to their aggregate vote the power of one full vote for every colored man at the South, whether that colored man should vote or not. They demanded that a white Rebel South Carolinian's vote should not only vote down two loyal disfranchised black South Carolinians, but three New Yorkers, making five in all.

Still Congress deliberated for another year, until the unmistakable voice of the people in condemnation of the President's policy, and the culmination of the outrages of the white suffrage system in the negro massacres at New Orleans and Memphis, compelled them to enact by law some just and statesmanlike plan for restoring loyal governments to the South, and the Southern States to Congress. For two years the white vote had been only renewing rebellion, restoring slavery, and "organizing hell." What the South needed was a new constituency—in love with freedom and loyal to the Union. Congress called it into existence by extending suffrage to the blacks. Immediately the impending war of races was changed to a wondrous scene of billing and cooing, in which leading Rebels vied with each other in accepting the situation, and in patronizing and instructing the black vote. As by magic the negro-killers desisted from their chivalrous pursuit, not knowing how soon blacks might have the lawful power to punish them. Legislatures allowed blacks to testify. The stream of justice began to lave the sweating brow of oppressed labor. The thought of restoring slavery was no more. In all but the mere formula of electing State governments, and admitting representatives to Congress, the South was at peace. The ballot was peace!

What if a President is soured because the peace did not come by his plan, and did come by another? What if some thousands of laggard Republicans fail to come to the polls and vote to sustain these results as they ought to? Does that mean that the nation has decided to reverse impartial suffrage, the very promise of which, discounted in advance by the whole South, has brought peace ere yet a ballot has been cast? Does it mean that we are to consign the black race, and with it the white, of the South again to slavery? By no means! The Democratic party can as well repeal emancipation or the Declaration of Independence as impartial suffrage. Whatever may be the course of future elections, reconstruction will, beyond peradventure, go on in the manner enacted by Congress, and a refusal to coöperate therein by the Rebel vote of the South will only result in their self-exclusion from all offices and power in the State and National Governments. If they by their inaction voluntarily hand over the government of their States to the blacks, theirs be the blame. We have reason to believe the blacks alone would prove quite as good governors as the whites alone have been. They certainly could do no worse, either for the South or for the Union.

How Is It Done?

From the N. Y. World.

The *World* asked us a question the other day which deserves an answer. Citing the fact that the law forbids the sale of whisky, which may been seized by the Government, for less than the amount of the tax imposed thereon, and assuming $1·75 to be the highest price it has touched since March last, the *World* is "curious to know how the large amount of condemned whisky in Brooklyn and New York has been disposed of," inasmuch as the tax is $2 on each gallon. The *World* is mistaken in assuming that $1·75 is the highest price that whisky has reached since March. It reached $2 for a few days very soon after the organization of the Metropolitan Revenue Board.

How the sale of seized whisky has been disposed of in New York, we are not aware; but we understand from reliable authority that in Brooklyn every gallon that has been sold at all has been sold for $2, and that 50,000 gallons were sold at this price to a single firm at one time. As soon as any whisky is seized in Brooklyn, it is gauged and inspected, and put in custody of the United States Marshal. Whenever it is taken out of his hands for sale, it is gauged and inspected again, that the amount, if any, that may have been lost, by leakage or otherwise, is accurately and distinctly known. Every gallon sold by authority of the Government is thus a proof gallon, and for every gallon thus sold in Brooklyn, the full price of $2 has been obtained. We cannot, as yet, answer the *World's* inquiry in regard to New York, but presume the facts will be found to be the same.—*Times.*

Mr. Courtney writes us a note to say that he is informed by Marshal Murray that *all* whisky sold by decree of the Court has been sold at $2 per gallon, and some as high as $2·05. He adds that every gallon sold, by order of Court, is a proof gallon, and at least $2 per gallon has been paid.

The statement in the *Times* being, we infer, on the authority of Mr. Tracy, both the District Attorneys aver that for every gallon of whisky sold in their respective districts, on orders of Court procured by them, not less than two dollars per gallon has been paid to the Marshal. This statement, it will be seen, does not answer our original inquiry, "*how* is it done?"

In order that the public may, at the outset, get a full view of the bearings of the matter under consideration, we quote two sections of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867:—

Sec. 21. And be it further enacted, That whenever any distilled spirits, so found elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse, shall be sold, or offered for sale, at a less price than the tax imposed by law thereon, such selling or offering for sale as aforesaid shall be taken and deemed as *prima facie* evidence that said spirits have not been removed from a bonded warehouse according to law, and that the tax imposed by law on the same has not been paid, and the same shall, without further evidence, be liable to seizure and forfeiture: Provided, That this section shall not apply to spirits sold at public sale, by an auctioneer who has paid the special tax as such, under such rules and regulations, and upon such public notice, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue nor to sales made by judicial or executive officers under the order or decree of any court.

Sec. 29. And be it further enacted, That no distilled spirits which have been forfeited to the Government in accordance with law, shall be sold for a price less than the amount of the tax required thereon by law, at the time of such sale. And if the officer, having such spirits in charge, shall have been unable, for a period of ninety days, to sell the same for a price equal to the tax, such spirits shall be destroyed, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may prescribe.

It is clear that by this legislation Congress intended to prohibit and prevent every consumer in this country (whether as a beverage or for other purposes) from getting a gallon of whisky for a less sum than the amount of the tax. No matter whether the policy be wise or unwise, the Federal Legislature intended that by means of no bogus sales, pretended contracts, or any manner of indirection, should anybody, anywhere, get a proof-gallon of spirits for less than two dollars. And to be consistent, Congress provided that if the Government fell into possession of any whisky, it should be destroyed rather than be sold for less than the tax.

The practical effect of the twenty-first section of the law which we have quoted is that market lists or price currents give the price of whisky out of bond, or "elsewhere than in a bonded warehouse." The much extolled (in their own estimation) Revenue Board has not been able by three months' effort to make it safe for dealers in whisky to give publicly the price, "tax-paid!" If we believe the market reports, there is no consumption of whisky, it being never out of bond. This state of things, while it makes it somewhat difficult to establish the market price in New York of a proof gallon of whisky, makes it at the same time clear that it does not bring $2.

We have, however, satisfied ourselves by undoubted testimony, drawn from many sources, that the prices of free whisky have this year ranged as follows:—

In June, $1·15 to $1·52½.
In July, $1·55 to $2·05.
In August, $1·45 to $1·60.
In September, $1·52 to $1·65.

The dates are suggestive. The law was passed in March, and the Revenue Board organized June 21.

Now, unless all the condemned whisky in New York and Brooklyn, amounting to many thousand gallons, sold previous to the first day of this present month, was sold on the "very few days" in July when the price jumped up to $2·05, the public will be as curious as ourselves to know how it can be that a Government auctioneer could sell at a price so far above known prices in the street.

We pass by the laughable commentary upon the way the Metropolitan Board reforms matters, which is afforded by the claim, that the Government cannot at a sale get more at the end of seven months' effort than the tax; a circumstance holding out bright hopes for all honest distillers, under Mr. McCulloch's administration!

If we were asked what motive the judicial or executive officers, including district attorneys, marshals, and informers, can have to get up sales which are bogus, and in fraud of the spirit and letter of the law, we reply that unless a sale for two dollars is reported, the whisky must, at the end of three months, be destroyed; and if destroyed, these officers lose their large percentages of the value of the confiscated property.

We cannot come to any other conclusion than that the replies of the District Attorneys are superficial, so far as the gist of our inquiry is concerned, and that, upon probing the matter deeply, they will find it necessary to admit that whisky demoralization has reached the sales referred to. Can it be that the District Attorneys who, on the Revenue Board, had to deal daily with the fact that whisky was selling for less than the tax, never wondered how it happened that the whisky in which they were interested could be sold for a sum equal to the tax? Did it never occur to them to ask for a record of the sales and ascertain who were the purchasers? It cannot be that, under the twenty-ninth section, it would be tolerated by the law officers that informers should, out of their share, settle with the purchaser for the difference between $2 and the market price, any more than such humbug would be permitted, as between private purchasers, under the twenty-first section.

We commend to the law officers of the Government a careful examination into the manner of these whisky sales. How are they managed?

BOOTS AND SHOES.

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10·50.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10·00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9·00.

BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.

BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17frp ABOVE CHESNUT.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10¾

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.
A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
5 10¾ GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF
FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES
IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY
HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,
Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,
WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Erricsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

LOOKING-GLASSES
OF THE
BEST FRENCH PLATE,
In Every Style of Frames,
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,
F. BOLAND & CO.,
10 2 1mwfm2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.
PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
WHITE CLOVER HONEY,
FIRST OF THE SEASON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
11 7¾rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAMES R. WEBB,
TEA DEALER AND GROCER,
S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.,
Extra Fine Souchong or English Breakfast Teas.
Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap.
Oolong Teas, of every grade.
Young Hyson Teas, of finest qualities.
All fresh importations. 8 14¾

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between E. H. BAILEY and JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr., as E. H. BAILEY & CO., Custom House Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts owing to and all demands on the said firm will be settled by E. H. BAILEY, at the old office, No. 402 LIBRARY Street.

Philadelphia, October 12, 1867.
E. H. BAILEY,
JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr.

E. H. BAILEY will continue as Custom House Broker and Notary Public in his old office.
E. H. BAILEY.

JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr., having bought out PETER V. WEAVER, will continue the business of Custom House Broker and Notary Public at WEAVER'S old office, No. 402 LIBRARY Street, Room No. 1.
10 14 6t* JOHN W. HAMPTON, Jr.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF LIPS & CO. is dissolved this day, October 16, 1867.
10 17 2t* A. AUTENRIETH.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 11 2m

BROWN'S PATENT
COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime. Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 27 tfr Philadelphia.

UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paper-hangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour. Is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., Devar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, I. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 2 2¾

BOXES! BOXES! BOXES! Franklin Planing Mill, all kinds of Boxes, Box Shooks and Lap Boards made to order. Also, Lumber for sale, worked to suit customers. Also, White and Hard Pine Flooring. C. M. WHITING, N. E. corner of GIRARD Avenue and VIENNA St. [9 30 1m

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS.
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

FINE WATCHES.
We keep always on hand an assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"
Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.
11 11smth¾rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.
Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST CLASS workmen.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,
Just received, of the finest European makers.
Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.
Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.
Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.
Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [5 1]4p
SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
NO. 18 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 15¾

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS
OF
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION, IN THE CITY. 5 26¾

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices,
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY
NO. 414 LOCUST STREET.
GEORGE SHARP,
Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m
J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK;
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp¾ No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.
Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12¾

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24¾

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 30 6m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular stated meeting of Councils was held yesterday afternoon. This was the business done:

Select Branch—President Spering filled the Chair, with a full attendance of members. The lobbies, however, were deserted, and will probably remain so until the frost nips.

A petition was received asking for the opposition of Councils to the erection of a bridge on Mechanic street, Manayunk, proposed by the Reading Railroad Company.

A communication was received from the inspectors of the county prison, suggesting much needed improvement in the mode of conveying prisoners to and from the county prison. It was ordered to be printed.

A response from the City Solicitor relative to ashes upon Broad street was for the present laid aside.

A note was received from H. P. M. Birkinbine calling attention to alleged reflections upon him by the present Chief Engineer relative to certain unfinished work left by him to his successor for completion. Mr. Birkinbine claims that he is thus reflected upon in several reports made by Mr. Graeff to City Councils.

Mr. Stokely moved that the document be printed.

Mr. Wagner asked that it be laid upon the table. To print would be expensive.

The Chair said that Mr. Birkinbine had called upon him with it, and was very desirous that it should be at least read.

The document was therefore read as follows:

To the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia—Gentlemen: Having enjoyed the confidence of your honorable body as Chief Engineer of the Water Department for nearly seven years, during which time large appropriations were made for alterations and improvements to the Water Works, upon my recommendation, I feel it a duty to call attention to several reports, addressed to you by the present Engineer, relating to the work which I left unfinished. These reports reflect severely upon my abilities as an engineer, and, if at all true, demonstrate that the confidence so long reposed in me by Councils was entirely misplaced, and that whatever measure of success may have attended the management of the Department, or the improvements carried out, was entirely accidental, and can in no way be accredited to any ability I may be supposed to possess. Believing that a thorough investigation of the facts of the case will exhibit the incorrectness of the reports above referred to, I most respectfully submit the following statements in reference to two reports upon the West Philadelphia reservoir, and one upon the mains connecting the Germantown with the Roxborough reservoir.

The communication of April 16th (Off. Journal Select Council, p. 299) does not present the subject fairly; the second paragraph is incorrect. Allow me to make a statement of the facts. In the appropriation of the one million dollar loan for extending the Water Works, the sum of one hundred and ten thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of constructing a reservoir in the Twenty-fourth ward. I estimated that this amount would build a reservoir of twenty-five millions of gallons capacity. When, however, surveys were being made, and trial-pits sunk upon the ground purchased by the city, its topography and that of the adjoining property presented natural facilities for the construction of a moderately large reservoir, and the situation being nearer the built-up portion of the city than any other like altitude, I felt it a duty to call the attention of Councils to the subject, and to recommend the construction of a reservoir to store two hundred millions of gallons. At my instance, the Chairman of the Committee on Water, and subsequently the Mayor, Committee on Water, and several members of Councils, visited the location, and were very favorably impressed with the natural facilities afforded for such a reservoir. At the recommendation of the Committee on Water, Councils directed the construction of the two hundred million gallon reservoir, which I estimated would cost two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. While the surveys were being made, and before any drawings, plans, or detailed estimates were prepared, the present engineer took charge of the Department. The estimates contained in these reports are not mine, but the present engineer's, and a little examination will illustrate their unreliability. In the estimate for the twenty-five million gallon reservoir, which he calculates to cost two hundred and fifty-six thousand two hundred and eighty-nine dollars and eighty-six cents, the amount of excavation estimated would leave a cavity sufficient to contain forty-four million gallons. Surely it cannot be considered a mark of engineering skill to spend eighty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-four dollars and eighty cents hauling waste earth to the spoil-bank, as he proposes to do. All the excavation necessary is that to form the embankment, and only earth unfit to be so used should be hauled to the spoil-bank. It is also difficult to conceive where the large amount of masonry estimates can be used; and to spend twenty-five thousand dollars upon the gate chambers of so small a reservoir would be unwarranted extravagance. With these deductions my estimate will be found about correct.

The same remarks will apply to the calculations for the large reservoir, which he makes to cost seven hundred and seventy-two thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-four cents, where there is an estimate of one hundred and eighty-two thousand six hundred and ninety-three dollars and sixty cents for hauling waste earth to the spoil-bank, and fifty-one thousand one hundred and sixty dollars and eighty cents for filling depressions in the bottom of the reservoir. If the depressions needed filling, the propriety of doing it with surplus earth, instead of hauling it to the spoil-bank, would have suggested itself to almost any one, thus saving, at least, the fifty-one thousand one hundred and sixty dollars and eighty cents. Throwing out these items, and others which simply serve the purpose of swelling the amount, the estimate I presented you will be found sufficient.

One of the objections urged against the large reservoir, is the expense of making it of any utility to the principal portion of the city lying east of the river, the estimated cost by your Engineer being one hundred and ninety thousand dollars. The distance from Thirty-fifth street, on which it was proposed to lay the main from the Twenty-fourth Ward Water Works, to the thirty-inch main connecting the Corinthian avenue and Spring Garden reservoirs, is only about four thousand feet. On north College avenue there are two sixteen inch mains, to one of which connections have already been made, leading north through that part of the city which is at too great an elevation to be properly supplied by the other works. The superior elevation of the Twenty-fourth ward reservoir is such that its entire contents could be poured into those on the east side if necessary—the connection suggested, and the closing of a few stops are all that will be required to complete the arrangement. The one hundred and ninety thousand dollars which your Engineer estimates the connection to cost might be expended, but fifty thousand dollars would be more than sufficient for the work. Had the large reservoir been constructed and connected as recommended, it would have been more than paid for by preventing the annoyance and loss to which manufacturers were subjected by the failure of the city to furnish them with water during several days of the past summer. To abandon the large reservoir and construct a small one, as recommended in the communication of July 3d (Off. Jour. Select Council, p. 7), upon careful examination appears to be ill-advised.

In the same communication an estimate is presented for a reservoir, to contain thirty-seven million gallons, to cost two hundred thousand dollars, including fifteen per cent. for contingencies and omissions, and a twenty-five thousand dollar gate-house. After making fair deductions, a simple statement, in direct proportion, will show that my original estimate was sufficient for the purpose. The change in location is simply carrying the reservoir further up the hill; not to the summit, but merely changing the site, so that it can be said to be different from that recommended. It was never intended by me to raise the surface of the water in the reservoir two hundred and twelve feet above city datum, as nothing could be gained by so doing. The few isolated parts reached by seeking a superior elevation would in no measure compensate for the additional expense of raising the water. Another works will become necessary when those portions of the district lying at a greater altitude require a supply. At present not an additional house will be reached by raising the reservoir, as is now being done, and the engines in the works will be rendered useless. These are the most economical in the department, and cannot be replaced at less than fifty thousand dollars. From the above you can judge at what cost the city will make this alteration. Another objection is that at some future time a comprehensive scheme will doubtless be adopted, which will include the principal parts of the city under one system of water supply, by pumping from one or the other great rivers, or by bringing in a stream from a distance by gravitation, when this reservoir will be isolated, or the whole system must be brought up to it. In another report, bearing date of June 1st (Official Journal Select Council, page 424), the twenty inch main which I recommended for supplying Germantown is argued to be inadequate.

A few facts in this connection may lead to a better understanding of the case. When in negotiation with the Germantown Water Company for the purpose of purchasing their works, the reservoir was valued by them at forty-five thousand dollars. Upon inspection it was found that it would not hold water above nine or ten feet. It was constructed to contain twenty-three feet. Having had some experience in repairing the reservoir on Corinthian avenue, which was in a similar condition, I was unwilling to accept it at one-third of the price, and the works were purchased without it. The Roxborough reservoir was intended to supply the district for the present, and no regard was paid to the Germantown Company's reservoir. There had been, however, no complaints from the water tenants at Germantown while the water was kept at nine feet. Arrangements were therefore made to furnish Germantown at this head. Now if the thirteen feet which the water is below the top of the Germantown reservoir be added to the one and seventy-four-hundredths feet which it is said to be below that at Roxborough, and the formula, which is incorrectly copied into the report, be applied, not to the greatest possible distance, but to the nearest practicable route, it will be seen that the twenty-inch main is abundantly large, and will furnish an adequate supply to fifty thousand inhabitants under a better head than that at which Germantown is now supplied, when the reservoir is as full as it can be pumped with safety.

The calculation of the flow of water through a main seventeen thousand feet long, under a head of only one and seventy-four hundredths feet, is simply ridiculous, as there would be practically no flow at all. Another objection is based upon the experience had with a single twenty-inch main at the Jersey City Works; this single instance is not sufficient to found a principle upon, and it may be added that the water of the Passaic is different in its action upon iron from that of the Schuylkill. The action of the Schuylkill water is so slight that the coating of the pipe has not been considered of sufficient importance to warrant the expense. The idea that coating pipes will increase their capacity to deliver water is a mistaken one. The stratum of water in contact with the sides of the pipe forms a better lubricator than any other substance.

The report is also furnished with an estimate which makes the cost of the works for Roxborough six hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars, instead of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the amount originally appropriated. No estimate was made for a main to Germantown, the works supplying that place being at the time in the hands of a private company. The prices of labor and material have advanced fully fifteen per cent. since my estimate was made, but these are the only additions necessary. The time when another engine will be required is so far in the future that it does not properly enter into these calculations. The works will answer all purposes, if carried out as originally planned, and will furnish a supply of two million gallons per day to Roxborough, Manayunk and Germantown.

In projecting the works it was fully understood that the water furnished to Manayunk would be lifted to a greater elevation than necessary, but until the entire capacity of the works is demanded, it would be useless to erect pumping works expressly for the low-lying districts. Objections might be urged to other statements contained in these reports, but the above will be sufficient for the purposes of this communication.

I most respectfully ask that investigations be made into the statements referred to, not in justice to myself alone; the interests of the city also demand it. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY P. M. BIRKINBINE,
No. 3535 Baring street.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1867.

Mr. Cattell moved that the document be laid on the table, and not be printed. Here is a discharged man, declaring that all the estimates of the gentleman now holding the position are false. There is no use in referring this matter to the Committee on Water; nothing can be made out of it. Indeed many of the statements it makes we know to be inaccurate. We have suffered sufficiently for Mr. Birkinbine's mistakes and miscalculations. The document is simply a piece of disrespect to a gentleman chosen by these Councils to hold a position whose duties he is every day showing himself abundantly able to perform with great advantage to the city.

Mr. Kerr did not desire to saddle the city with the cost of printing the document, but as the communication of a citizen, once an officer of the city, it ought at least to be referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. Smith thought that as Mr. Birkinbine had long served the city it was right that his communication should be printed in the appendix for preservation.

Mr. Hodgdon didn't see a bit of use in spending between two and three hundred dollars to print such matter as this.

Ultimately the matter was referred to the Committee on Water, which carries the printing with the reference.

The City Solicitor announced, relative to the using of ashes in Broad street for paving, that the subject was now in course of litigation.

An ordinance providing for the alteration into a store of the premises Nos. 1115 and 1117 Chestnut street, at a cost of $26,000, was adopted.

It was stated that $6000 a year rental was offered for each of the premises, when properly reconstructed.

Mr. Ritchie, from the Committee on Schools, offered an ordinance authorizing the purchase of a lot of ground on the south side of Pine street, west of Thirty-ninth, for school purposes.

This was opposed by Mr. Cattell and by other gentlemen, because there was no appropriation for the purpose. The result of such an appropriation would be that the city would be holden for the ground rent, and receive no equivalent for it.

Mr. Wagner urged that in view of the difficulty of obtaining any lot in the vicinity, the purchase would be a wise one.

Mr. Cattell pointed out that six dollars per foot for land neither paved nor graded was a high figure. Even the street was not yet opened.

The bill was postponed—yeas 13, nays 8.

An ordinance authorizing the purchase of a lot on the south side of Locust street, east of Fifteenth, for school purposes, was postponed.

A resolution authorizing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to cause all the ground of the work in his department to be measured before it is begun, and to keep a book specially for preserving such measurements, with amounts expended in each ward, was passed.

The bill from Common Council relative to repairing South street, was concurred in.

A resolution to tramway Mechanic street, Second ward, offered by Mr. Kamerly, was passed.

Bills to open Ninth and other streets, as passed by Common Council, were concurred in. Also, the bill changing the names of two streets in Germantown.

The resolution relative to revising the committees of Councils from the other Chamber was concurred in. Also, the bill relative to the Port Wardens' line.

The bill to construct a sewer in Berks street, Twenty-eighth ward, passed.

The Common Council sent in the steam boiler bill of this Chamber, in which they concurred, but with amendments.

The subject was postponed for two weeks.

The annual appropriation to the City Controllers department was concurred in. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—At twenty minutes after three o'clock the Chamber was called to order by President Marcer.

A message from the Mayor, approving various ordinances, &c., was received.

A communication was received from Chief Engineer D. M. Lyle, announcing that he had suspended the Western and Spring Garden Engine Companies for riotous conduct on the night of October 12.

Also, a communication from H. P. M. Birkinbine, denying certain statements made in the reports of the present engineer, which have been submitted to Councils. Mr. Birkinbine makes counter statements, and essays to prove them. Referred to the Committee on Water.

Mr. Franciscus offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the method of transacting business and the manner of spending the public moneys in each department of the city government, and report at the earliest day to Councils. Adopted.

A resolution was offered instructing the City Solicitor and Chief Commissioner of Highways to inquire into the necessity of the repair of Callowhill street. Adopted.

Mr. Evans presented a communication from Mr. Middleton, asking that the city carries out its agreement concerning warrants paying for certain water pipe made by him per contract.

A resolution to discharge the joint special committee on the heater contracts was taken up and passed.

The special committee to which was referred the consideration of the payment for repairs to the new Court-house made a report, transferring certain items in the appropriation to the Department of City Property. Various amendments were proposed. It was contended that some of the mechanics who did work on the Court-house were to be paid, according to the report, and others were not to be paid. Thus, the contractor for the lumber and brick was left unpaid, while the painter, grainer and glazier were settled with in full. It was also contended that none of the bills should be paid, as they were all beyond and above the amount named in the contract for building the Court-house. The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Law of Common Council.

Mr. Potter, from the Committee on Finance, reported an ordinance making an appropriation to the City Commissioners for the expenses of 1868. Postponed and ordered to be printed.

Also, an ordinance making an appropriation to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat for 1868. Ordered to be printed.

Also, an ordinance making certain transfers of appropriation of 1867 to same Trustees. Adopted.

Mr. Bardsley, on the part of the Committee on Highways, reported an ordinance authorizing the paving of Ridge avenue, Franklin, Dickinson and Filler streets. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance directing property owners on the east side of Twenty-ninth street to lay footways from Ridge avenue to Susquehanna avenue. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance ordering the repaving of Cumberland street, from Richmond to Beach street. Agreed to.

Mr. Bardsley, from the Committee on Surveys, reported an ordinance authorizing the change of the name of a portion of Armat street, Twenty-first ward, to Locust avenue and Willow street, to Magnolia avenue. Agreed to.

Also, the following ordinance:

Whereas, By act of Assembly approved April 9, 1867, the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia are authorized to revise the Wardens' line upon the Delaware river, between the Navy-yard and the Point House, therefore;

Section 1 The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That so much of the said ordinance as fixes the Wardens' line between Dickerson street wharf and the Point House wharf be changed so as to conform to a line hereafter described, viz: That the line between the points aforesaid shall be fixed as follows:—From the north line of Dickerson at a point of 560 feet east of the west side of Delaware avenue, shall extend in a straight line to a point on the north line of Wolf street 1245 feet eastward of the east side of Barger street, thence to a point on the north line of Porter street 1230 feet eastward of the east side of Megary street, thence to a point on the north line of Oregon street 1070 feet east of the east line of Verden street, thence to a point 219 feet 2 inches south of the south side of Bigler street 1250 feet east of the east side of Verden street, to a point on the south side of Curtin street 1250 feet from the east side of Curtin street, and 1029 feet 9 inches east of the east line of Verden street, at right angles thereto. Adopted.

Also, an ordinance for the erection of a sewer on the line of Berks street, Twenty-eighth ward. Adopted.

Mr. Evans submitted an ordinance incorporating and consolidating the Department of City Property and the Department of Markets, Wharves and Landings, and appointing an officer to be known as a Commissioner of City Property, Markets, Wharves and Landings. Referred to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Bardsley submitted an ordinance of similar purport.

Mr. Bardsley submitted the following ordinance in lieu of the one referred to the Committee on Law:

The Select and Common Councils do ordain, That the Department of City Property and the Committee of City Property are hereby abolished, and so much of the powers and duties of said department and of said committee as relates to the public squares and plats of ground is hereby transferred to the Commissioners of Fairmount Park; so much thereof as relates to the station houses and property used for police purposes to the Mayor of the city and the Committee on Police, and the remainder of said powers and duties to the Department of Markets, Wharves and Landings, and the committee thereof.

Referred to Committee on Law.

Mr. Stockham called up a resolution authorizing the transfer of certain appropriations to the Department of City Property for the purpose of repairing Germantown Hall, Spring Garden Hall, and others.

After considerable discussion the resolution was passed.

An ordinance from the Finance Committee, making an appropriation of $21,578 to the City Controller's Department, for expenses of 1868, was passed.

Bills from Select Council were considered:

One making an appropriation for the alteration of the stores 1117 and 1119 Chestnut street.

Adjourned.

THE NUMBER OF TAXABLES.—Yesterday afternoon the City Commissioners submitted the following official statement as to the number of white male taxable inhabitants residing in each ward of the city of Philadelphia, as returned by the Assessors to the City Commissioners for the year 1867, together with the number of extra assessments in each ward:—

Wards.	Total Taxab's.	Extra Assessm's	Wards.	Total Taxab's.	Extra Assessm's
1	4712	611	16	4588	524
2	7386	316	17	5067	201
3	3827	397	18	6221	193
4	4823	598	19	7519	449
5	3579	580	20	9449	775
6	3073	554	21	2924	136
7	5743	420	22	4777	131
8	4290	323	23	4245	232
9	4330	600	24	4335	407
10	4864	532	25	3333	175
11	3417	267	26	5660	448
12	3320	427	27	2238	141
13	4157	419	28	1688	226
14	5087	307			
15	8616	586		133,268	11,004

The entire assessment for the two years is, therefore, as follows:—

Regular assessment, 1866	125,828
Extra do. do.	16,074
	141,898
Regular assessment, 1867	133,268
Extra do. do.	11,004
	144,272

RESPONSE.—The following letter has been received within a day or two:

Office Howard Association, Galveston, Oct. 7, 1867.—William L. James, General Agent P. and S. M. S. S. Co., Philadelphia—Dear Sir: Your valued communication of the 23d ult. has been received by our President, and upon me devolves the pleasure of responding (if I can do so) in fitting terms to the generous and philanthropic evidences of good will we have received from the Quaker City. The donations in money mentioned in your letters have come to hand, and the medicines will be forthcoming shortly.

To the generous donors we have hardly words fit to convey our impressions. Tell them that they have caused the hearts of the suffering and of the widows and orphans to sigh for joy. Without the liberal contributions received from our northern friends during the continuance of the late dreadful epidemic our association would, long since, have been compelled to forego its mission of usefulness, and hundreds who have been relieved would have died in neglect and suffering.

Your city has responded nobly to the call upon its charity, and we will cherish the recollection of the kindness of her citizens long after all traces of the scourge have been obliterated.

With kind regards to yourself personally, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. F. MOTT,
Secretary H. A. of Galveston.

THE BALL ROLLING.—In forming a Grant Club, with a view to the nomination of Gen. Grant as our next President, the Fifth ward, last night, followed suit. The enthusiasm is very great all through the city. The meeting of last night was held at the quarters of the Good Intent Hose Company, in Spruce street, above Sixth.

A like programme was carried out last night in the Twentieth ward, and—unless the Fourth and Seventeenth wards be exceptions—will be followed by every ward in the city. The latter meeting was held in the spacious room at Girard avenue and Filler street.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE Academy of Music this evening, Miss Betty Rigl, the favorite *danseuse premiere* of the troupe, will take her benefit. The *Black Crook* will be given this evening and to-morrow afternoon and evening, and these three performances of the spectacle in this city will be the last.

RISTORI.—The sale of seats for the first three performances at the Academy next week has exceeded the hopes of Manager Grau. The Academy will present a brilliant appearance every night before and behind the curtain. A few seats remain unsold at Trumpler's.

THE GREAT APOCALYPSE.—The Apocalypse, or Book of Revelations, is illustrated in a manner which is actually startling. We seem to stand with St. John on the Isle of Patmos, and to behold the visions unfolded to him. The conceptions of the artist are grand in the extreme, and the excellence of the tableaux themselves undoubted. No one should fail to attend Concert Hall and witness this extraordinary exhibition. The matinees are held every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—The following is the programme for the Germania Orchestra tomorrow morning:—

1. Overture, *Barbiere de Seville*............G. Rossini
2. Song, "In the Forest" (first time) corno solo, ...H. Marschner
   Performed by H. Kuestenmacher.
3. Masken-Bilder Waltz............J. Lanner
4. Andante con moto, from Sinfonie No. 1, ...L. Von Beethoven
5. Overture, "Returning from Abroad"...Mendelssohn
6. Terzett, "Brewer of Preston" (first time)...A. Adam
7. Second Finale from *Lorelei*............W. V. Wallace

AT THE ARCH this evening, Miss Kate Reignolds will take a benefit, when she will play "Katy Maguire" in *Innisfallen*, and "Gertrude" in the musical comedietta of *A Loan of a Lover*. On Monday next, *Nobody's Daughter* is to be produced, with Miss Kate Reignolds in her great triple *role*. *Surf* is to be produced on Monday evening, November 4.

FOR her farewell benefit at the Walnut, to-night, Miss Charlotte Thompson will play Fanchon, the Cricket, supported by the entire company. Miss Thompson is very successful in this part. No one should fail to see it.

MR. MURDOCH plays "Rover" in *Wild Oats*, for his farewell benefit at the Chesnut this evening. On Monday, Mrs. D. P. Bowers appears in *Mary Stuart*.

CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the Eleventh Street Opera House, continue to present their *Hurrah Trip Around the World*. Their "Japs" and "Arabs" and *Black Crook* ballet are very popular.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The brilliant fountain of varying color, a beautiful accompaniment to the ballet, continues to please the crowds thronging the American Theatre. There will be a matinee to-morrow.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES............6·14 MOON RISES............9·45
SUN SETS............5·16 HIGH WATER............5·11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR,
CHARLES WHEELER,
JAMES T. YOUNG,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.			
U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 2
Moravian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 3
Persia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 5
Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Oct. 5
Atalanta	London	New York	Oct. 5
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
C. of London	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 8
Union	Southampton	New York	Oct. 8
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 9
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 9
Atlantic	Southampton	New York	Oct. 9
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 10
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Oct. 12
China	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 12
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Hecla	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 12
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Oct. 12
FOR EUROPE.			
Pereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 19
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 19
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 19
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 22
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Cuba	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 23
New York	New York	Bremen	Oct. 24
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 26
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 26
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 26
Fulton	New York	Havre	Oct. 26
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 26
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 19
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 19
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 21
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 24
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 26
H. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Oct. 29
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 31

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig Bertha, Brene, St. John, N. F., E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Howard, Griffin, Winterport, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr A. H. Benedict, Ellis, Portsmouth, Captain.
Schr Jas. Gorham, Lloyd, Boston, Captain.
St'r H. L. Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r J. S. Ide, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
St'r Alexandria, Pratt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. brig John Good, Crowell, 50 days from London, with mdse. to Workman & Co.
Brig E. H. Rich, Hopkins, 30 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Br. brig Clara, Hamilton, 12 days from Joggins, N. S., with grindstones to [illegible]
Schr Jos. Atkins, Atkins, 2 days from Milton, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr C. J. Smithers, Artis, 1 day from Frederica, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. Whitby, Henderson, 2 days from Port Penn, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr James and Thomas, Scott, 3 days from Seaford, with railroad ties to Moore & Wheatley.
Schr R. J. Capron, Adams, 1 day from Salisbury, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna creek, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Bird, Duffell, 1 day from Lewes, with wood to captain.
Steamer Annie, Tuft, 29 hours from New Haven, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Decatur, Young, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Claymont, Carr, from Richmond, via Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Autocrat, Burwell, hence, at Baltimore 16th instant.
Ship Jos. Fish, Stackpole, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 2d inst., off the Skerries.
Barque J. Achorn, Achorn, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 2d inst.
Barque H. Sprague, Small, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardiff 2d inst.
Brig Gambia, Hanniford, hence, at London 4th inst.
Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, hence, at Boston 16th instant.
Schr W. C. Doughten, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr Esquimaux, hence for Dighton, passed Newport 14th inst.
Schr Gen. Grant, Colburn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 15th instant.
Schr Lottie Beard, Perry, hence, at Newport 14th instant.
Schrs M. Riley, Riley, and A. M. Chadwick, Coan, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 16th inst.
Schr Morning Star, Lynch, for Philadelphia, sailed from Georgetown 16th inst.
Schr A. Townsend, Dolbow, from Mobile for Providence, put into Key West 14th inst., in distress, with sails split, etc.
Schr Mary R. Hickman, Calhoun, hence, at Norfolk 14th inst.
Schrs S. Morris, Hewitt; F. A. Heath, Williams; H. Page, Haley; J. Young, Wilson; Admiral, Steelman; Viola, Treworgy; Maria Roxana, Palmer; J. H. Allen, Seaman; D. and E. Kelly, Kelly; M. N. Miller, Bovett; A. S. Cannon, Cobb; L. A. Orcutt, Butler; G. A. Bent, Smith; John Shay, Vaughan; and L. A. May, Baker, hence, at Boston 16th inst.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, hence, at Richmond 15th instant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Official information has been received that from the 10th day of September, 1867, a light would be exhibited from a lighthouse recently erected on Cape Spartivento, south coast of Italy.

The light is a revolving white light, attaining its greatest brilliancy every minute; it is elevated 210 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of twenty miles.

The illuminating apparatus is dioptric, or by lenses of the first order.

The tower is white, and rises sixteen feet above the square basement of the keeper's dwelling.

The position of the lighthouse is in lat. 37 55¼ N., lon. 16 3¾ E. of Greenwich.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 fm 3p PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., John Devereux,
Alexander Benson, Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins, J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30§

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—

MOST POSITIVELY
THE LAST THE LAST
THE LAST THE LAST
SIX NIGHTS SIX NIGHTS
OF
THE BLACK CROOK,
THE BLACK CROOK,
AND
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.

The manager, with much regret, finding it impossible to make any arrangement for a continuance of THE BLACK CROOK, now in the very zenith of its success, playing to the most fashionable audiences ever known within the walls of the Academy, and delighting all with its chaste and classic beauty, must, from the force of circumstances, withdraw it on Saturday, October 19.

The programme for the ballet will be of an entire change.

BETTY RIGL, MAD'LLE PEPITA, ANTONENO, EMILY RIGL, MAD'LLE FRANK, MAD'LLE ALBERTINI, in new dances.

First time,
TARANTELLA SICILIENNE.
First time,
PAS DE BOUQUET.
First time,
GASSELLE.

Forming a combination of attraction never before witnessed in Philadelphia.

MATINEE ON SATURDAY

at 2 o'clock, when the price of admission will be 50 cents to all parts of the house. 10 14 6t

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
OPEN TO-NIGHT,
AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS.
The great
APOCALYPSE,
Illustrated; The Book of REVELATIONS
Unsealed; the
VISIONS OF ST. JOHN

Opened to view, in fifty splendid Moving Tableaux, showing what St. John saw when a Door in HEAVEN WAS OPENED.

THE DAY OF JUDGMENT.
STARTLING SPECTACLES.
SCENES OF UNPARALLELED BEAUTY.
ADMISSION TO ALL PARTS OF THE HALL IS PLACED AT TWENTY-FIVE (25) CENTS.
No Reserved Seats.

EXHIBITION WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock, when children will be admitted for 15 cents each. Doors open, Evening, at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. Afternoons, doors open at 2 o'clock; commence at 2½. Ticket office open during the day.

Religious papers of EVERY DENOMINATION copy and call attention to this advertisement, and send bill to Concert Hall.

A. CUDNEY, Proprietor.

RISTORI.—AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director............J. GRAU
SEASON OF FIVE NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.
Reappearance of the most celebrated tragedienne,
M'ME ADELAIDE RISTORI,
MONDAY, October 21,
in her great character of
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Debut of Sig. BOZZO as ESSEX.
TUESDAY, October 22—MARY STUART.
WEDNESDAY—MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Giacometti's last and greatest elaborate work will be presented with great splendor, gorgeous costumes, and new scenery of the most costly character.

Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, $1; Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents. Seats for any night and the Matinee can be had at the General Ticket Office, TRUMPLER'S New Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF INNISFALLEN.
BENEFIT OF MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.
A GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 18, 1867.
ELEVENTH TIME OF INNISFALLEN.
EDMUND FALCONER as TERRENCE.
Miss KATE REIGNOLDS as KATY.
To conclude with
A LOAN OF A LOVER.
Gertrude (with songs)............Miss REIGNOLDS
MONDAY, November 4, the new comedy, SURF.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at ¼ to 8.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 8, 1867,
FAREWELL BENEFIT
of the young, beautiful, and accomplished actress,
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
who will appear in her great impersonation of
FANCHON,
in the beautiful play in five acts,
LITTLE FADETTE; OR, THE CRICKET.
Fanchon (the Little Cricket)......Miss C. THOMPSON
SATURDAY—LAST NIGHT of Miss THOMPSON.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, October 18, 1867,
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF
MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH,
who will appear in
WILD OATS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—FAMILY MATINEE.
THE ORPHAN OF GENEVA.
MONDAY, October 21.—MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
MARY STUART.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,

ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.

THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19 3m

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—
GRAND MATINEE,
By CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA of 40 Performers.
EVERY THURSDAY AFTERNOON
(Commencing October 3, 1867), at 3 o'clock.
Vocalist—Mr. JEAN LOUIS.
SINGLE ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
Package of four Tickets for $1.
To be had at Boner & Co.'s Music Store, No. 1102 Chesnut street, and at the door. 9 25 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS at the MUSICAL FUND HALL, every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
For Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children.
Tuition, Ten Dollars per quarter, under the best Masters.
See advertisement under the head of "Special Notices." 10 15 4t

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S., PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867......$1,763,267·30
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, George L. Harrison,
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William Welsh, Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain, John P. White,
John Mason, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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Samuel Wilcox, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,

Oct. 21, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.; also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [10 17 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,

October 21, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [10 15 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,

Oct. 22, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. [10 16 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,

October 24, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 1000 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. [10 18 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, October 28, will include—

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Estate of C. Stikel, deceased. Three-story brick Dwelling, southwest corner Jefferson and Twenty-third streets.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—Same Estate—Three-story brick Dwelling, northwest corner Twenty-third and Wright streets.

PEREMPTORY SALE—Large Lot of Ground, 100x248 feet, northeast corner of Second street and Allegheny avenue. Three fronts.

WALLACE STREET—Two-story brick Dwelling, No. 716.

NORTH SIXTH STREET—Seven modern three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 2411, 2413, 2415, 2417, 2419, 2421, and 2423, above York street. [10 12 13t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS
This Afternoon.

At 4 o'clock, including the libraries of the late Judge Kane and William B. Hieskell, deceased. Catalogues now ready. [1t

DUTCH FLOWER ROOTS.
On Saturday morning,

At 11 o'clock, at the auction room, case bulbous flower roots, including hyacinths, tulips, crocuses, narcissus, etc. [1t

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE,
Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

STOCKS.

1000 shares Cambria Iron Company.
3 shares Schomacker Piano Company.
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum.
2000 shares Allegheny and Oil Creek Oil Company, Venango county.
5 $100 bonds Susquehanna Steam Lumber and Lath Mills, and Lumber-Drying Company.
1 share Philadelphia Library.

ARCH STREET, Nos. 1002, 1004, and 1006, BUSINESS LOCATION—13 Dwellings, 59 feet front. Also, Store on Tenth street.
BROAD, Nos. 503 and 505, below Lombard—Store and Dwelling.
TENTH AND CATHARINE, N. E. corner—Store and Dwelling.
SECOND, Nos. 332, 334, 336, and 338, above Vine—3 Valuable Stores.
THIRD, No. 148, above Arch—Valuable Store.
ST. JOHN, No. 1130—Morocco-Dressing Establishment.
FOURTH, Nos. 325 and 327, above Vine—Large building known as "Craige's Riding School."
FOURTH, No. 329—Modern Residence, adjoining the above.
DILLWYN, No. 336—Genteel Dwelling, on the rear of the above.
SPRUCE, No. 4108—Elegant Brown Stone Residence.
GREEN, No. 1724—Modern Brick Residence.
NINETEENTH, No. 118, above Arch—Modern Brick Residence.
SIXTH, No. 967, above Poplar—Modern Residence.
SPRUCE, No. 1516—Elegant Brown Stone Residence.
VINE, No. 2022—Modern Dwelling.
BROAD AND COLUMBIA AVENUE, S. E. corner—Genteel Dwelling.
TWENTY-FIRST AND EVERGREEN—Store and Dwelling.
BROAD, north of Lancaster avenue—Large and valuable Lot.
HAVERFORD, No. 3515—Store and Dwelling.
GROUND RENT, irredeemable, $270 a year.
GROUND RENT, irredeemable, $70 a year.
GROUND RENT, $182 a year.
BRIDGEBOROUGH, N. J.—Large Lot.
OLD YORK ROAD—Desirable Farm, 15 acres.
CHRISTIAN, No. 1347—Brick Dwelling, extending to Kates street, No. 1346.
SAY AND BEDFORD—Two Frame Dwellings.
FRONT, No. 334 (South)—Genteel Dwelling.
GERMAN, west of Fourth—Three Frame and one Brick Dwelling.
DELAWARE COUNTY, Pa.—Valuable Farm and Country Seat, 66 acres, Springfield road, Delaware county, Pa.
Catalogues now ready. [10 18 3t

To Cotton Manufacturers.
Sale at N. W. corner Fifteenth and Willow streets.
VERY VALUABLE COTTON MACHINERY,
Made by Walker & Hacking, Manchester, England.
On Tuesday afternoon,

22d instant, at 2 o'clock, at the N. W. corner Fifteenth and Willow streets, second and third floors, by catalogue. [10 18 3t

Sale in Germantown.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, TWO SUPERIOR BOOKCASES, FINE CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday morning,

23d instant, at 11 o'clock, at No. 202 Wistar street or Duy's lane, Germantown, by catalogue. [10 18 4t

Sale on the Premises.
HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.
On Friday morning,

October 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2012 Mount Vernon street, will be sold on the premises, the handsome three-story Brick Residence, 20 feet 2 inches front, 89 feet 1 inch deep. Also, the entire Furniture. [10 18 5t

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS
Every new style at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at
IVENS',
9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET,
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.

Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.

DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,
in all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GIRARD ROW.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1867.

The Contest Around Rome.

The world is watching with intense interest the progress of the battle around the Eternal City. There are issues at stake in that contest which are too great to be grasped by the human intellect. There can be little or no doubt but that the temporal and spiritual future of the Catholic Church hangs suspended on the decision. We recognize as well as any one the great vitality of the Roman faith; but if the Holy Father is compelled to flee either to Bavaria or America, the Church will receive such a shock as it seems impossible for it to recover from. It has undergone reverses in the past. It is not the first time that the Head of the Church has been driven from his seat on the Seven Hills, *but it is the first time that he has been exiled by the action of the people.* Kings before now have driven him away, but the change of a dynasty has restored him; but the organization of a republic at Rome, such as is now contemplated, will preclude eternally all chance of his restoration. The great power of the Church is founded on its traditions. There lingers around the Vicar of Christ, seated in the palace in which his predecessors have sat for eighteen hundred years, a halo of traditional sanctity well calculated to impress both the learned and the ignorant. The power of the Church is to a great extent based on this traditional grandeur of the Holy See. If the charm be broken now, and the head of all that impressive system be driven an exile from his palace, the whole faith and power of the people will be shaken. And it seems as though his days of power were numbered. If we can rely on accounts furnished us, the armies of the people are closing in on the city, and its capture is not improbable. For this the Pope must to a great extent thank himself. The provinces of the See have for years been the worst governed of any Europe. The autocrat of Russia exercises a mild sway when compared with that of all the cardinals and priests in the Pontifical States. The result is natural, and the popular dissatisfaction closes against Pio Nono all hope of help at home, while France seems willing to see him flee from the Vatican. The lesson is instructive. It was Clovis, Pepin, and Charlemagne who made Stephen II and Innocent III, and it is their successor who now lets Pius IX be overthrown. The world has moved since Gregory the Great held all Christendom in the hollow of his hand, and had all kings and emperors on their knees suing for his favor. It is not the same world which saw Zachary, and Innocent, and Robert II, and Charles the Fat, which sees Pius and Napoleon III. It may be that before five years more have rolled away, he who claims to hold his office direct from St. Peter will have ceased to be even a nominal power on the earth.

Nor do we think that the intelligence received from Europe this morning will really amount to any cause for delay on the approaching fate of the Roman power. The news, if true, is of the highest importance. The Emperor Napoleon, it is said, has resolved to intervene immediately for the settlement of the Roman question, but without acting any longer in conjunction with the Italian Government; while the Paris *Moniteur*, the organ of the French Government, violently assails the Italians, charging them with violating the laws of nations, disregarding treaties, and fostering a dangerous spirit of republicanism in Italy.

These are evidently intended as premonitory symptoms of what the Government of France desires, and are rather a feeling of the national pulse than any express declaration of unalterable determination. There is more than one party, however, to be consulted before the decision of the French Emperor can be of any weight. It remains to be seen whether the Italian Government will submit to be unceremoniously set aside in the final settlement of this Roman question. The sentiment of the Italian people is so unanimously in favor of taking possession of Rome, that the Government of Victor Emanuel will find it a difficult matter to avoid a contest. It remains, too, to be seen what course Prussia will take. When Italy lately signified her desire to be relieved from the September treaties, Prussia was said to favor her wishes. It hardly admits of doubt that a secret treaty exists between Italy and Prussia, and that Prussia, if the hour of trial comes, will not fail to powerfully support her recent ally in the great war with Austria.

The desire of France just now is peace; and rather than sacrifice peace in an unpopular cause, and bring about a war with Europe, the wily Emperor will let His Holiness seek, in any other quarter of the globe, a refuge from his enemies. Whether France really intends anything depends on Prussia, and that Prussia will fail to help Italy can hardly be possible. But hourly the end comes nearer. It is already at hand.

The California Election for Judge.

The news from California would seem to indicate that the "reaction" in that State has speedily reacted, and that the Republican ticket for Judge has been successful. Such a result taking place so soon after the Democratic victory in that State, and in the immediate shadow of the October elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, would be a triumph indeed. We look upon California as entirely safe for the Republican candidate for President in 1868.

Reconstruction and the Right of Suffrage

Some persons seem to suppose that the Congressional plan of reconstruction, which is now being worked out with such favorable results in the late Rebel communities, is inconsistent with the idea of allowing each State to regulate the subject of suffrage for itself. We hear and read a great deal of vapid denunciation of Congress for *forcing* negro suffrage upon the Rebel States. All this is very wide of the truth. The Congressional plan of reconstruction is not in the slightest degree inconsistent with allowing each State to regulate the suffrage for itself, as it may see fit.

Congress, in the work of reconstruction, *is not dealing with States.* It is dealing with communities which were once States, but which lost their Governments through revolution. It is enabling the people of those communities *to reorganize themselves into States.* To do this it is necessary, as a starting point, to determine *what persons* in each community shall take a part in the proposed work, or, in other words, who shall exercise the right of suffrage. Now, what rule shall Congress go by? All the native-born or naturalized people of these communities are citizens of the United States. How shall Congress discriminate between them? By what right shall it select one and exclude another? By what right shall it exclude any citizen? If it select a portion of the people, and commit to them the political power in organizing the new State, to the exclusion of others, it poisons the very fountain-head of the State with the pollution of oligarchy. It is manifest there is but one equitable and safe rule to go by, and that is to admit to the ballot-box every citizen of the United States. Congress has no more right to exclude the blacks than it would have to exclude the whites. It can know neither black nor white. The Constitution knows no such distinctions. It can only recognize *citizens.* Any one can see that this is not forcing either negro suffrage or white suffrage upon *States.* It is merely establishing the political community, in its earliest stages, according to the only constitutional and equitable rule by which Congress can act. How these communities, after they shall have organized themselves into States and shall have been admitted into the Union, will regulate the matter of suffrage, is altogether unknown. That is a matter beyond the purview of Congress, and with which it does not attempt to interfere.

When, therefore, Congress is charged with forcing negro suffrage upon *States*, the charge is false. When it is charged with interfering with the right of suffrage *in* the States, the charge is also false. Congress is enabling the people of the Southern communities to organize themselves into States, and in so doing it adopts the only constitutional rule of suffrage it could adopt to regulate their action until they become States. After that, Congress does not attempt to interfere with them. The fundamental fallacy of the conservatives consists in calling unorganized communities, without State governments, and without status in the Union, *States.* They are *not* States. They have none of the rights of States; and every argument that assumes them to be States ignores the entire history of the past six years, and is built upon fallacy and falsehood.

A Matter of Great Moment.

The lordly metropolitans of New York are much given to sneering at the lack of enterprise which Philadelphia displays in many spheres of social and commercial life. And although these sneers proceed from a very manifest and very improper ill-feeling and lack of sympathy, they have some justification in truth. If the people of our city could be made to realize this last fact fully, we are quite sure that they would set themselves earnestly to the task of applying the only effective remedy—a thorough and immediate reformation. On many points, however, New York stands mute in our presence. When the subject of population is broached, she has nothing to say, for it is an incontestable fact that in this respect the Quaker City is the first on the continent. In the department of manufactures, likewise, we are clearly and incontestably in the advance, and are exceeded only by the marvellous whirl of London. According to the latest and most accurate figures at our command, the gross earnings of our different manufacturers amount annually to the enormous sum of $136,000,000. In thirteen leading branches of manufactures, there is now invested in this city a capital of $12,632,108, while New York has invested in the same branches only $3,362,475. In the following table is given a comparison between the two cities:—

	Philadelphia.	*New York.*
No. of establishments	6,298	4,375
Capital invested	$73,318,885	$61,212,757
Annual cost of labor	$27,369,251	$28,481,915
Male employes	68,350	65,483
Female employes	30,633	24,721
Total employes	98,983	90,204

All this is greatly to our credit, and a matter of legitimate congratulation. But we should not allow the truthful story told by the figures to go no further in our behalf; and we cannot attempt to conceal the fact that, as soon as we get beyond the limits of manufactures, we encounter nothing that is satisfactory. In the item of foreign and coastwise commerce we cannot, of course, expect to rival the city of New York, whose peculiar geographical position will render it the great central mart of the country for centuries to come. But in this respect we should hold our own, and keep pace with the rapid strides which we have taken in population, and this we have not done, as the figures incontestably prove. Thus, the total value of our foreign exports during the year 1866 amounted to but $17,913,901; and although this showed a gratifying increase of nearly fifty per cent. on the exports of the previous year, it barely excelled those of the year 1796, amounting to $17,513,866, while it fell far below those of 1805, 1806, and 1807, which amounted respectively to $23,159,264, $31,384,091, and $28,919,872. During the two decades from 1830 to 1850, our exports had sunk to a very insignificant figure, ranging between $2,354,948 in 1843, and $3,544,391 in 1847. In the matter of foreign imports, we can exhibit a much better record in comparison. The first year reported is that of 1821, when the amount was $8,158,922. In 1825 the total imports had increased to $15,041,797, and the amount continued for many years to exceed $10,000,000, but in 1843 had fallen as low as $2,760,630. From that date to 1854 there was a steady improvement, the foreign imports of the latter year amounting to $21,359,306. Then followed a gradual decrease, the amount falling to $6,269,530 in 1863; after which came a steady improvement, the amount of last year, $13,505,605, showing an increase of over fifty per cent. on the previous year.

These figures, although they have been brought before the public so often, are still of the greatest possible interest to our people, and should be continually borne in mind, that they may be excited to an earnest effort at maintaining the honor and prosperity of our city. But, although we cannot reasonably hope to vie with our neighboring rival in the matter of foreign exports and imports, our geographical position is such that we should approach it, at least, in the branch of coastwise commerce. For one thing, Philadelphia should be one of the great grain centres of the continent, our facilities by rail and water for success in this department of enterprise being unexcelled even by those of New York. And yet we are obliged to confess the mortifying fact that not one pound of the large wheat crop which was harvested in the Southern seaboard States during the past summer found its way to Philadelphia. We were in ample and uninterrupted communication with both Charleston and Savannah, by water as well as by railroad; but the wheat which found its way into the latter city as its shipping point had been purchased in a mass by the agents of New York merchants, long before any effort was made by us to secure a single bushel. This is but a single instance of the apathy which is exhibited by our commercial community, and similar instances could be multiplied until our very shame would bid us pause. At this moment, the entire South is overrun with messengers from the great houses of New York and Baltimore, engaged in an earnest and commendable rivalry to secure the first fruits of a restoration of peace and industry. The harvest will, indeed, be rich, and well worthy of their most zealous garnering. But we greatly fear that Philadelphia is not doing her whole duty to herself by presenting claims to commercial intercourse with this section of the country which are certainly equal to, if they do not excel, those of Baltimore and New York. If these claims are not fully presented, and enforced by dint of hard and unceasing exertion, the fault will lie with our merchants alone, and on them will fall the chief burden of the loss to be sustained by the entire community.

The Sunday Liquor Law that Fernando Wood Signed.

The Democrats endeavoring to make partisan capital out of the Sunday Liquor law in New York city, the friends of temperance and good order have called attention to the fact that Sunday traffic in intoxicating liquors has been prohibited by State and municipal laws for more than two hundred years, and that in 1855 such a law received the signature of Fernando Wood, Mayor. The following is the text of the ordinance referred to:—

"If any person in the city of New York shall sell by retail, or deliver, in pursuance of any such sale, any wine, ale, lager beer, or other strong or spirituous liquor, or shall consent to allow or permit any wine, ale, lager beer, or other strong or spirituous liquor by him or her sold and delivered, to be drunk in his or her house, outhouse, garden, or other premises whatsoever, without being licensed according to law; or, being so licensed, shall sell or deliver, or consent to allow or permit any wine, ale, lager beer, or other strong or spirituous liquor, sold or delivered as aforesaid, to be drunk as aforesaid on the first day of the week, called Sunday, excepting to boarders and lodgers or actual travellers, within the provisions of the law, he or she shall, for every such offense, be liable to the pains and penalties hereinafter mentioned.

"Approved March 20, 1855, by
"FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor."

It should be observed that this ordinance prohibits the sale of wine, ale, and lager beer on Sunday, as well as other strong drinks.

Why He Opposed the War.

The infamous Vallandigham, in rejoicing over the Ohio election, says that "one of the reasons why he opposed the war, was because he believed if successful it would end in the abolition of slavery." This is the creature that will probably succeed that noble old champion of freedom, Ben. Wade, in the United States Senate. Nine-tenths of the opposition to the war arose from the same cause; and if Vallandigham and his fellows could have their way, slavery would at once be restored throughout the whole country. That is the sort of "reaction" they are after.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"QUEEN"
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIVERPOOL AND LONDON,
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 STERLING,
Insures Dwellings, Merchandise, and Manufactories, on most liberal terms and at current rates.
SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 419 WALNUT Street.
10 10 12t

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT. OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 730§4p

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE OF PHILADELPHIA.
BRILLIANT COURSE OF SCIENTIFIC AND POPULAR LECTURES.
The Opening Lecture of the First Annual Course will be delivered at
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
NOVEMBER 5,
BY
WILLIAM ROUSEVILLE ALGER,
of Boston.
The remainder of the Course will comprise:—
Two Lectures by Professor ROBERT E. ROGERS, of Philadelphia; one Lecture by Professor E. L. YOUMANS, of New York; one Lecture by Rev. E. H. CHAPIN, of New York.
It is expected that Professor LOUIS AGASSIZ, of Boston, will also lecture in the Course.
Tickets, with Reserved Seats, for the Course, will be for sale at Horticultural Hall, on Saturday, October 19, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.
Price of Tickets—Two Dollars each. 11*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SIXTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.		
Notes and Bills Discounted	$1,129,659·10	
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States	500,000·00	
Real Estate (productive)	131,057·24	
		$1,770,716·24
Legal-tender Notes and Specie	$287,127·00	
National Bank Notes	21,964 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	13,836·91	
Premiums	29 312·46	
Due from other Banks	260,263·11	
		612,593·48
Expenses and Taxes		16,798·96
Total		$2,400,018·78
LIABILITIES.		
Capital Stock, full paid		$1,000,000·00
Circulation		417,500·00
Deposits		938,216·06
Profits		44,302·72
Total		$2,400,018·78

I, Joseph P. Mumford, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
10 8 wfm6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.
Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Southeast corner TENTH and WALNUT Sts. Office removed from No. 1214 Chesnut St.
There are vacancies, day and evening, for beginners and advanced pupils, for Piano, Cabinet Organ, Vocal Music, Harmony, Violin, Flute, Horn, etc.
Subscription to the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for amateurs ... $5·00
Subscription for Study of ELOCUTION ... $5·00
Pupils will be received every day this week and next. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Instruction will begin October 14 and October 21.
N. B.—Students of Vocal Music are entitled to Instruction in Elocution without extra charge. [10 15 4t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1867.
At the request of numerous Stockholders of this Company who failed to receive in time copies of the Circular of October 3, addressed to them, the subscription books to the new CONVERTIBLE LOAN will remain open until the 28th instant.
10 15 11t SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 15, 1867.
—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of the PARKER PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 429 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, second floor, on TUESDAY, 29th day of October, at 12 M., for the purpose of considering the propriety of selling or leasing the real and personal property of the Company, and all matters incident thereto.
ROBERT THOMPSON,
10 16 wfm5t Secretary.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.—
PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1867.
NOTICE.
Holders of thirty or more coupons, due November 1, may now leave the same at this Office for examination and count. Checks will be ready on the morning of November 1. C. McKIBBEN,
10 17 3t Assistant Treasurer U. S.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 2m4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes.* Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
Office, No. 314 S. DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1867.
Subscription to Southern Yellow Fever fund:—

Thomas F. Bradley	$10	
Joel J. Baily & Co.	50	
S. & J. M. Flanagan	100	
		$160 00
Previously acknowledged		6141·50
		$6301·50
North American, Inquirer, Age, Press, Evening Bulletin, and Evening Telegraph, gratuitous advertising, each $50		300·00
American Telegraph Company, gratuitous telegraphing		50·00
		$6651·50

Statement of Yellow Fever fund:—

Amount of subscriptions in cash		$301·50
Cash paid for advertising	$21·50	
Cash paid for printing and distributing circulars	65 50	
Cash remitted Howard Association, New Orleans	3500·00	
Cash remitted Howard Association, Galveston	2714·50	
		$6301·50

1t WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent

SKIN DISEASES!
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
Have You Tetter?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
Have you Scald Head?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
Have You any Skin Diseases?
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT."
A Speedy Cure Guaranteed.
Swayne's Ointment
Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.

Swayne's Ointment *Swayne's Ointment*	Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
Swayne's Ointment *Swayne's Ointment*	Cures Tetter!
Swayne's Ointment *Swayne's Ointment*	Cures Salt Rheum
Swayne's Ointment *Swayne's Ointment*	Cures Itching Piles!
Swayne's Ointment *Swayne's Ointment*	Cures Scald Head!
Swayne's Ointment *Swayne's Ointment*	Cures Barber's Itch!

Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk,
J. HUTCHINSON KAY,
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,
Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured
"DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT,"
Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" has done for him. [3 2 mwf4p
Sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office No. 330 N. Sixth street above Vine.

AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see Third Page.*]

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
The MAMMOTH STEREOPTICON, for a short time only, commencing on MONDAY EVENING, October 21, at 8 o'clock. This instrument produces the same effect obtained by a parlor stereoscope, of making objects stand out in bold relief, only on a gigantic scale. The collection embraces several hundred of the finest European and American views, enabling the managers to vary their programme from time to time. Admission, 50 cents; children, 25 cents.
Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, and at the door. 10 18 6t*

SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.—WE WANT a thoroughly competent man as GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT of our Paper, Collar, Envelope, and Tag Factories.
Must be familiar with machinery and competent to supervise the labor of 300 persons, of good moral character, and able to combine firmness with courtesy. Applications in writing, with reference, only considered. W. E. & E. D. LOCKWOOD,
10 18 2t* No. 225 S. THIRD Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 5o§

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW NOVEL BY LOUISA MUHLBACH.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
NOS. 443 AND 445 BROADWAY,
PUBLISH THIS DAY.
NAPOLEON AND THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.
An Historical Romance.
BY LOUISA MUHLBACH.
TRANSLATED BY F. JORDAN.
One volume, 8vo. Paper covers, $1·50; Cloth, $2·00.
Illustrated with Eight Original Designs.

"This volume is a continuation of the account of the German side of Napoleon's campaign in Germany. Many facts which the histories of the time do not reveal are here set forth, clothed in language which renders the reading of them as entertaining as the romances of Sir Walter Scott. We have her own assertion, which is amply verified by references to the chronicles of the time, that the account is truthful."

CONTENTS.
Ferdinand von Schill—The German Song—The Oath of Vengeance—In Berlin—Quiet is the Citizen's First Duty—The Faithful People of Stettin—The Queen's Flight—Napoleon in Potsdam—Sans-Souci — Napoleon's Entry into Berlin—Napoleon and Talleyrand—The Princess von Hatzfeld—The Suppliant Princess—Triumph and Defeat—The Victoria of Brandenburg Gate—The Treaty of Charlottenburg—The Secret Council of State—Baron von Stein—The Queen at the Peasant's Cottage—The Dantzic Chocolate—Napoleon and Alexander—Queen Louisa—Bad Tidings—Queen Louisa and Napoleon—Johannes von Muller—The Call—The Genius of Prussia—A Family Dinner—Napoleon and Goethe—The Chase and the Assassins—The War with Austria—Josephine's Farewell—The Parade at Schonbrunn—The Emperor Francis and Metternich—The Archduchess Maria Louisa—The Queen's Birthday—Louisa's Death.

D. A. & Co. have Already Published,
BY THE SAME AUTHOR.
THE DAUGHTER OF AN EMPRESS. 1 vol., 8vo. Illustrated. Paper covers, $1·50; cloth, $2.
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Either of the above sent to any part of the United States on receipt of price. 10 18 2t

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF
FANCY CASSIMERES,
COATINGS,
AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
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THE WEBER PIANO
Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country
THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,
For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability,
Shoninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
A GREAT INVENTION.
J. A. GETZE,
9 28 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

J. E. GOULD
HAS REMOVED
HIS STOCK OF
Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,
AND
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 wfm;tf North Side, above Ninth.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$187·92	taking in exchange	U. S.	6s of 1881.
$202·92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$165·42	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$167·92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$154·17	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154·17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$80·42	do	do.	5 ℘ cent. 10-40s.
$163·87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$157·87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
10 11m DE HAVEN & BRO.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between JOHN W. BARTH and MORRIS E. AFFLICK, trading as the firm of BARTH & AFFLICK, is dissolved on the First day of SEPTEMBER, 1867. The business of the firm will be settled by J. W. BARTH who continues the business at the old place, No. 509 RACE Street. 10 18 3t

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

THE LATEST
EUROPEAN NOVELTIES
IN
BYZANTINE
CORAL,
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GENEVA
VENETIAN,
ROMAN,
PARISIAN
JEWELRY,
NOW OPENING BY
BAILEY & CO.,
No. 819 CHESNUT STREET,
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CUTLERY.
PEARL,
IVORY,
RUBBER HANDLE
KNIVES,
STEEL AND PLATED BLADES.
SETS OF CUTLERY IN ROSEWOOD CASES, AT MODERATE PRICES.
A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM AT
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FINE FANCY GOODS
FOR
WEDDING PRESENTS,
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CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET
9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW STYLE FROCK COATS.
NEW STYLE FROCK COATS.
NEW STYLE FROCK COATS.

LARGE ASSORTMENT.
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
AND NO. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

AN AUTUMN SUGGESTION.—Now, as heavy fogs arise, and searching winds commence to blow; now, as the human body, exhausted like inanimate nature by the heats of summer, begins to wilt and droop; now, ere the inclement winter makes its trying onset: NOW is the time for a preparatory course of the best acclimating medicine in existence, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Fever and Ague is rampant in all parts of the country. Quinine, the physicians admit, will not quell the phase of the disease which at present pervades the entire West. It is well that it is so, for the remedy (so-called) is deadlier than the malady. But if quinine is inefficient in intermittent fevers, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is irresistible. It would be safe to make a contract, under heavy penalties, that any given "Fever-and-Ague District" should be exempted from the disorder for any particular time, provided every inhabitant would take the BITTERS according to directions, during the term of the contract. There has never been an instance in which this sterling invigorant and anti-febrile medicine has failed to ward off the complaint, when taken duly as a protection against malaria. Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official specifics, and now prescribe this harmless vegetable tonic, and nothing else, as a preventive and cure for all the forms of chills and fever. Vigor is the thing most needful in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the safest, surest, and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted.

A DURABLE REPUTATION IS RARELY MADE IN A DAY, but HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS, having been twelve years before the public, and tried by thousands in every part of the country, and in every form of disease, have won for themselves a name and reputation rarely acquired. They are used by the most intelligent and appreciative in every community, and praised by all for their simplicity and efficiency in curing disease. Address, HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, No. 562 Broadway, New York.
Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street, Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George C. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter, Twentieth and Green streets; John Bley, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

THE great Combination Sewing and Buttonhole Machine is destined to supersede all others in the market. This is evident from the wonderful popularity this machine has acquired in a few months. The like was never before known. We understand all orders are booked and the machines delivered in turn as fast as possible from the depot, at Eleventh and Chesnut.

☞MANY OF THE PRESENTS announced for distribution among those who purchase shares in the Riverside Institute at one dollar each, are worth quite fortunes. The first present is worth $40,000. Each share must receive some present, as there are no blanks.

THE success of Garibaldi in Italy does not make it necessary for us this side of the water to dress in red flannel shirts to show our patriotism. True patriots here continue to wear the beautiful styles of Clothing sold at Charles Stokes & Co.'s First-class Ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1210 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

PHOTOGRAPHS in oil, when made by B. F. Reimer, No. 624 Arch street. Photographer, are far superior to the old style portraits. Pictures of your deceased friends can be copied with great accuracy.

UPHOLSTERERS always ready to send out any moment to do work of any description: no delay, no disappointment, at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL surpasses all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure of Coughs, Colds, and Consumption.

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY — Latest Paris Styles.—M. Shoemaker & Co., No. 1024 Chesnut street.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—A splendid assortment. M. Shoemaker & Co, No. 1024 Chesnut street.

CARPETS laid immediately on call. No disappointment, at PATTEN'S,
No. 1408 Chesnut street.

THE "MODEL SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT."—These Shirts are cut from measurement, so that all their parts exactly fit each other, and are surpassed by no other Shirts. Manufactory, McIntire & Brothers, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, No. 510 Minor street.

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Splendid Assortment!☜
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Splendid Assortment!☜

NOTE.—*People who don't believe advertisements should come and see our stock and our establishment.*
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

PATTERSON—STUART.—On the 16th instant, at St. Luke's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Howe, assisted by the Rev. John A. Harris, C. STUART PATTERSON to ELLEN STUART, eldest daughter of George H. Stuart, Esq.

DIED.

BENNETT.—On Friday morning, the 18th instant, EDW. A. BENNETT, in the 62d year of his age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

FLIESCHMANN.—Suddenly, at his residence in this city, on Tuesday morning, October 15, Rev. K. A. FLEISCHMANN, Pastor of the German Baptist Church, aged 54 years.
Funeral services will be held in the Church, Sixth and Poplar streets, on Saturday, October 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. The ministers will meet at the residence, No. 867 N. Tenth street, and proceed in a body to the Church.

FREAS.—On the 15th instant, Mr. JOHN FREAS, in the 57th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also Lafayette Lodge, No. 18, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Prime street, below Front, on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock. To proceed to Philanthropic Cemetery.

HORN.—On the 16th instant, JOSEPH HORN, in the 41st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 71, and Girard Mark Lodge, No. 214, A. Y. M.; Welcome Lodge, No. 229, and Palestine Encampment, No. 51, I. O. of O. F.; Temple of Honor and Temperance, No. 15; Pequod Tribe, No. 18, I. O. of R. M.; the Stove and Hollow-ware Moulders; and the Northern Liberty Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 1, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2236 N. Second street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

BOESE.—On the afternoon of the 17th instant, FREDERICK A. BOESE.
His male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 9 S. Twenty-first street, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

TAYLOR.—On the 16th instant, Mr. RICHARD TAYLOR, in the 38th year of his age.
The relatives and friends, Southwark Lodge, No. 81, A. P. A., and workmen of Pascal Iron Works, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 580 Wilder street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Lafayette Ground.

FOR POLISHING STOVES, THE CARBURET of Iron quickly gives a beautiful and permanent lustre to them. For sale, with Sheet Zinc and Mica for Stoves, Pokers, Scuttles, Ash Sieves, Furnace Scoops and Door Springs, by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

A LARGE VARIETY OF KEYS AND OTHER Locksmiths' Hardware may be found at
TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SOAPSTONE GRIDDLES ARE USED WITHout grease, and therefore do not fill your house with an unpleasant smoke. A variety of sizes of these, and of Iron Griddles, Cake Paddles, and Cake Pans, for sale by
TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

A ROBBERY AND A MYSTERY.

An Old Gentleman of Sixty Years is Found Dead in the Outskirts of Camden—He is Robbed, and Foul Play is Suspected.

Our quiet neighbors across the river are in a state of excitement this morning, in consequence of a very mysterious occurrence in their midst, which bears on its face the appearance of foul play, and even of murder. The circumstances attending the affair were as follows:—

James Hall, an eccentric old gentleman, aged about sixty years, resided on Rush street, above Frankford road, in the Twenty-fifth Ward of this city. He was married, and had quite a family of children about him. Some years ago he kept a tavern on Front street, above Market; and subsequently presided over the Hart Tavern, on Frankford road, above Lehigh avenue, as host. In this occupation he acquired considerable wealth, which he had invested in a neat row of houses in the neighborhood of his residence, and in two valuable farms in the southern part of New Jersey. For some time past he has not been engaged in any regular business, but has driven quite a large trade in watches, at times carrying as many as a score of them about his person, for purposes of barter. It is also said that he seldom left home without having as much as $100 in money about his person.

Yesterday afternoon he left the house to make a visit to Camden. He was known to have five watches in his possession at the time, and is supposed to have been as well provided with money as usual. A little girl who saw him just before he entered the house from which he never came alive, states that she noticed a prominent watch chain which he wore at the time. About four o'clock in the afternoon a colored woman, whose name we withhold for the present, as her whereabouts are still a mystery to the officers of the law, ran out of the large brick house at No. 17 Kaighn's Point avenue, Kaighnsville, a negro settlement on the outskirts of Camden, and informed her neighbors that there was a dead man in her room. The apartment in question is situated on the third floor of the house, nearly every room of which is tenanted by a separate colored family. The neighborhood enjoys a rather unsavory reputation, and it is said that the woman referred to above, who passes under several aliases, is a very desperate and drunken character, and such an one as would not hesitate to commit an unnatural crime for the sake of money. She subsequently stated that the man who had died in her apartment was an old acquaintance of hers, and that he had visited her for the purpose of giving her some tidings of her son, for whom he some time since procured a situation in the navy. The woman's husband is a hardworking man, and as he was absent from the house during the entire day, and did not return until 7 o'clock in the evening, he could not have had anything to do with the mysterious affair.

When the neighbors entered the room, they found only the dead body of Mr. Hall. There were no signs of violence upon his person, but there were unmistakable evidences of his having been robbed, as nothing but a bunch of watch-keys was found in his pockets—money, watches, and chain all being missing. Subsequently another colored woman entered the room, and she is now in custody as a witness. But the tenant of the apartment was not arrested last evening, although she was present when the officers visited the place. She was then decidedly under the influence of liquor; and the fact that she shortly after disappeared and no traces of her whereabouts could be found, goes to prove that she was guilty of the robbery, if nothing more.

When the body was taken into the custody of the Coroner, last evening, the deceased had the appearance of having died from an apoplectic fit, but a post-mortem examination is to be made and the truth in the matter arrived at. Coroner Roberts this morning summoned a jury to inquire into the affair, but the investigation was postponed until 7 o'clock this evening.

THE YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH—HOW PHILADELPHIA RESPONDED TO THE CRY OF DISTRESS.—When the news reached this city that the Howard Associations of New Orleans and Galveston were in want of funds to enable them to relieve the suffering and distress which ensued upon the advent of the yellow fever in those two cities, General William L. James, the Agent of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, promptly responded to the call by opening a subscription in this city, the proceeds of which were forwarded to their destination through the Company. The total amount of this subscription has now reached $6311·50 in cash, in addition to which a considerable amount of medicine and other supplies were contributed, as well as $300 in gratuitous advertising by the leading newspapers of the city, and $50 in a similar way by the American Telegraph Company. The total expenses, for printing circulars and advertising, amounted to only $87, and of the remainder of the subscriptions $3500 were forwarded to the Howard Association of New Orleans, and $2714·50 to the Howard Association of Galveston. The Secretary of the latter Association, Mr. M. F. Mott, has appropriately acknowledged the timely aid thus given by the citizens of Philadelphia, in a recent letter to General James, in which he says:—"Your city has responded nobly to the call upon its charity, and we will cherish the recollection of the kindness of her citizens long after all traces of the scourge have been obliterated."

☞AN OUTRAGE.—On election day one George Kehoe started on his way to the polls to vote. He was found drunk, lying on the grass bordering a road near Haddington, West Philadelphia. He was taken to the Station House, and committed to the County Prison by Alderman Maule, on the 9th instant. On the 11th his friends, having procured a discharge, proceeded to Moyamensing for the purpose of getting him liberated. They were astounded when informed that he was dead. Inquiries were made in regard to what disposition had been made of the body, but they received evasive replies. Counsel was engaged, and he succeeded in learning that the body was at the University of Pensylvania. He repaired thither, and was shown through the dissecting and other rooms, but no trace of the remains of Kehoe could be found. Satisfied in his own mind that the body was there, he obtained the receipt for it. Armed with this, he presented himself to the janitor the second time, and was by him shown the remains in a room on the upper floor and, as is alleged, having several bruises upon it. The Coroner was notified, and yesterday afternoon visited the University. Many impediments were thrown in his way, but a post-mortem examination was finally made by Dr. Shapleigh. The inquest will be held at 2 o'clock to-day, at the office of the Coroner.

Dr Shapleigh said he made a post-mortem examination of the body of George Kehoe, at the University of Pennsylvania. There were many abrasions over the whole front part of the body and limbs, the skin was knocked off in many places. There was a contusion on the back part of the head, left side. These injuries were external, not affecting the internal organs, and could not be the direct cause of death. Upon examining the brain I found the membranes contused. This was the only appearance of disease I could discover.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that George Kehoe came to his death from congestion of the brain.

THIEVES BREAK THROUGH AND STEAL.—About 9 o'clock last evening, Christian Lange, a journeyman employed in the barber shop of Philip Hammelman, at No. 1206 North Fourth street, went up stairs to his sleeping apartment, the back second-story room, and found the door locked on the inside. This excited his surprise somewhat, but as there was no noise in connection with the mystery, and no traces of intruders, nothing more was thought of the matter, until the door was broken open about an hour later. The room was then found to be in a state of confusion, the contents of his trunks being scattered about the floor, and things turned topsy-turvy generally. An examination showed that $250 in Five-twenty Government bonds, and $150 in Ten-forties, belonging to him, had been abstracted, together with about $30 in money belonging to another journeyman in the establishment. The burglars had effected an entrance through the back window, to which they had gained access by the roof of a shed in the rear of the house. They had evidently been alarmed while at their work, and had made good their escape with the money and bonds, without attempting to carry off the clothing. No clue to the thieves has been obtained, but this little incident should teach people not to deposit their valuables in trunks.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY WITH INTENT TO KILL.—James Jefferies (colored) was arrested by Officer Parker yesterday, upon the charge of committing an assault and battery with intent to kill another colored man. Jefferies belongs to Wilmington, Delaware. About two months ago he had a fight with a colored man, and cut him with a knife across the abdomen, inflicting a wound fifteen inches in length. The officers of Wilmington came to this city, gave a description of him to Lieutenant Connelly who instructed his officers to arrest him if they saw him. He will be taken to Wilmington to-day.

AWAITING AN OWNER.—The Harbor Police captured a small sloop, of about seventy tons burthen, named the Briant, and supposed to belong to McHaus Ditch, Delaware, yesterday, at Noble street wharf. Some parties had been endeavoring to sell her for $75, but when they saw the policemen approaching they decamped. The sloop is supposed to have been stolen, and is awaiting an owner at Lieutenant Edgar's Station, Front and Noble streets.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Fourteen small boys were arrested yesterday at "Hatshop Hill," Manayunk, for throwing a wagon belonging to John Carr's into a quarry. They were each held in $200 bail to answer by Alderman Thompson.

LARCENY. — Benjamin Stout was before Alderman Swift yesterday, charged with purloining clothing from the riding school on Sixteenth street, below Walnut. He acknowledged the theft, and was committed to answer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Chocolate Melvin was run over and killed by the cars on the Pennsylvania Railroad near the depot last evening. His body was conveyed to No. 332 N. Thirty-first street, and the Coroner notified.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Charles Ohn was arrested at Twelfth and Spring Garden streets yesterday, for cruelly beating his horse. Alderman Massey held him in $600 bail to answer.

SERENADE TO JUDGE LUDLOW.—Last evening Judge Ludlow was serenaded by a German singing society. His Honor made a speech, which was responded to by Mr. Collins on behalf of the society.

CHESNUT STREET IMPROVEMENT—J. M. HAFLEIGH'S NEW STORE.—Improvement, with business, is moving westward. Among the changes which mark Chesnut street, none are more apparent than the destruction of the old brick buildings on Chesnut street, above Tenth, and the erection of an imposing marble edifice on their site. The popular dress good establishment of J. M. Hafleigh, at Ninth and Chesnut, is to be moved to the new building, which but a short time ago was commenced, and which now is receiving its finishing touches.

It is a fine edifice, with an imposing marble front, built in a substantial manner, and exhibiting the highest order of skill.

Exceedingly large show windows add greatly to its appearance, while the heavy ornaments and cluster columns which mark the entrance lend additional attraction. Entering, the visitor sees a hall extending through to the rear. It is large and convenient. The counters, desks, etc., are of solid walnut, highly polished, which contrast well with the frescoed ceiling and walls. Shelves, upon which enough fabrics to clothe the city might be stored, extend on either side the hall's full length. In lieu of a second floor there extends around the hall a large gallery, which at the rear closes and forms a commodious wholesale room.

The ceiling of the second story is of imposing height, and is lighted by many dome-like skylights. The whole building, which is not surpassed by beauty of appearance and convenience for mercantile use in the city, exhibits a high degree of architectural skill. A large corps of workmen have been engaged since the foundation in its erection, and now that it nears completion, the number has been enlarged.

Mr. Hafleigh announces to his patrons that this new building will be occupied by his dress goods establishment on Monday next, the 21st inst.

ALLEGED PERJURY.—Some days since Osborn Conrad was charged on the oath of Lewis R. Broomall, with perjury. A preliminary hearing took place, and went over until 1 o'clock to-day, when the following facts were given:—"Defendant formerly carried on the jewelry business at Second and Quarry streets. He is now a real estate operator. The alleged perjury consists in two false depositions, a previous one having been made before Alderman Godbou, concerning the same matter, which was the truth. In a case before the District Court, to test the ownership of stock held by him at Second and Quarry streets, on a Sheriff's interpleader, in a case in which the Commercial Fire Insurance Company was the plaintiff, defendant, it is alleged, swore he had sold the goods to Mr. Goodwin Worrell, receiving in payment judgment notes of the buyer. Subsequently it was charged, in a deposition before Alderman Beitler, that defendant swore that they were the property of Mr. Broomall, and still remained so. The defendant was arrested at his office, on Fifth street, and taken before Recorder Enen. The facts as above narrated were testified to by Moses A. Dropsie, Alderman Godbou, Constable Jaggers, and Goodwin Worrell." The Recorder held the defendant in $1000 bail to answer.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Frederica Sylvester, aged fifty-six, and Maggie Sylvester, aged twenty-five years, were before Alderman Thompson yesterday, charged with committing an assault and battery on each other. They were each held in $400 bail to answer at Court.

John Bacton, a one-legged soldier, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Fifteenth and Filbert streets, and Henry Blackston, a vagrant who hails from Pittsburg, were arrested this morning and taken before Alderman Swift, and arraigned upon the charge of stealing two pairs of blankets, a shirt, and a blouse, the property of the above institution. The defendants acknowledged the theft, and were committed for trial. The articles are at the Fifth District Station House.

FALSE PRETENSES.—Ellen Reeves was arrested at Broad and Walnut streets, by Officer Lawrence, for obtaining goods under false pretenses. Some time since, Ellen entered the store of Coulton & Co., ordered some tea, and had it charged to a family residing in the neighborhood, with whom the firm dealt. The bill was presented, but the parties stated they had not ordered the articles at that time. A trap was laid for Ellen, and yesterday she entered the store and ordered three pounds of sugar, having it charged to the same party as previously. When she emerged from the door the officer took her into custody. Alderman Tunison held her for a further hearing.

A DEALER IN GOLD AND STOCKS ABSCONDS WITH A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY.—C. C. Lips, a dealer in gold and stocks, suddenly disappeared about three days since, after having victimized Third street brokers and private individuals to the extent of $30,000. He is described as being of German extraction, stout, thick-set, with a large red nose. The above amount is divided among some thirty or forty parties, and no one will lose any considerable amount. Lips was formerly in the employ of Messrs. Drexel & Co., as book-keeper.

ROBBED HIS ROOM-MATE.—A man named G. B. Tourrette was arrested at Walnut street wharf yesterday, upon the charge of stealing a watch, several articles of clothing, and $9, from a gentleman with whom he roomed at No 253 South Sixth street. It is alleged that Tourrette arose at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and took the articles in question. When arrested, he had a ticket for New York, which he had just purchased, in his hand. Recorder Enen committed him to answer at Court.

TRESPASS AND ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Wm. McClean was before Alderman Morrow yesterday, upon the charge of trespassing, and destroying fruit, by shooting at them, on the private grounds of a gentleman at Twenty-second and Tioga streets. The gardener remonstrated with him and ordered him off. He refused to go. The gardener attempted to put him off, when a scuffle ensued. He was arrested by Officer Regel. The Alderman held him in $800 bail to answer.

THE NEW FASHION MAGAZINE.—Mr. Howard Challen has sent us the first number of Messrs. Harper Brothers' new fashion magazine, the *Bazar*, and states that subscribers to his library can obtain it in connection with their club subscriptions of $6 a year. The *Bazar* is elegantly printed and illustrated, and is the most complete and valuable fashion magazine that has ever appeared in this country. Ladies should take a look at it.

MISDEMEANOR.—George Hochrein, who keeps a tavern at No. 1006 Ridge avenue, was arrested by Officer Matthews yesterday, charged with misdemeanor in selling liquor to a Mr. Smith after having been repeatedly told not to do so by Smith's spouse. It is alleged that Mrs. Smith went to Hochrein's several times, and was ejected by him. He was held in $500 bail to answer by Alderman Beitler.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.—This morning the steamship Juniata arrived at her berth from New Orleans, bringing as passengers Monsieur Francois A. Kieffer, late director-general of the telegraphic lines of Mexico, and his wife.

FAST DRIVING.—John Robinson was arrested yesterday at Frankford road and Jefferson street for fast driving. He was committed in default of the payment of the penalty imposed.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS,
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First Store above Chestnut street. [49]

FOSTER,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p]

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use; also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
No. 420 PEAR Street,
11 7 5p Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

CHAMPION
CLOTHES-WRINGERS
REDUCED TO $8·50.
GRIFFITH & PAGE,
4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

FOR THE INFORMATION OF
HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862,	a difference of	$234 35 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$199 33 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do.	$174 33 will be paid.
On 1881s,	do.	$209 37 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$81 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180 33 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$174 33 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.)

THIRD EDITION

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION

THE OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, Oct. 18.—The official returns have just been received, and have been examined by Colonel Frank Jordan, Secretary of State.

The total vote of the State at the last election was very small, as the following figures will show:—

Total vote	534,850
Hon. George Sharswood (Dem.)	268,026
Hon. Henry W. Williams (Rep.)	266,824
Democratic majority	1,202
Loss of the Republican vote since 1866	30,450
Loss of the Democrats	22,070

It is generally believed here that the contests upon State Senators and county officers in Philadelphia will assure us of the election of Judge Williams. It is estimated that at least eight thousand deserters have voted in this State.

D. R. J.

THE FULL OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Sharswood's Majority, 1202.

	Governor. —1866.—		*Judge Sup. Court.* —1867.—	
COUNTIES.	*Geary.*	*Clymer.*	*Williams.*	*Sharswood.*
Adams	2910	3126	2437	2829
Allegheny	20511	12795	18333	9991
Armstrong	3758	3078	3235	2934
Beaver	3310	2385	2818	2278
Bedford	2591	2835	2305	2644
Berks	7121	13288	6117	11912
Blair	3520	2768	3113	2590
Bradford	7134	3091	5846	2638
Bucks	6805	7399	6224	6910
Butler	3544	3061	2939	2662
Cambria	2643	3295	2068	3020
Cameron	374	303	358	300
Carbon	1906	2339	1687	2124
Centre	3094	3565	2790	3473
Chester	8500	6221	7751	5858
Clarion	1776	2813	1410	2802
Clearfield	1650	2786	1477	2740
Clinton	1754	2337	1602	2228
Columbia	1965	3588	1696	3453
Crawford	6714	4969	5400	4018
Cumberland	4030	4567	3451	4221
Dauphin	5691	4301	5247	3847
Delaware	3647	2262	3207	2148
Elk	376	916	286	751
Erie	7237	4987	5501	3428
Fayette	3569	4359	3184	3859
Forest	160	76	289	319
Franklin	4299	4106	3771	3962
Fulton	775	1055	709	1019
Greene	1099	3130	1343	2733
Huntingdon	3248	2219	3009	2258
Indiana	4458	2169	3609	1867
Jefferson	2015	1912	1806	1851
Juniata	1516	1814	1368	1665
Lancaster	14592	8592	12799	7475
Lawrence	3560	1410	2833	1281
Lebanon	4194	2696	3675	2501
Lehigh	4159	5781	3514	5141
Luzerne	8733	12387	7985	10404
Lycoming	3571	4448	3904	4357
McKean	877	714	705	845
Mercer	4416	3757	3925	3414
Mifflin	1725	1835	1565	1769
Monroe	705	2699	543	2359
Montgomery	7286	8342	6586	7683
Montour	1130	1523	1006	1383
Northampton	3859	6870	3027	5979
Northumberland	3361	3829	3024	3469
Perry	2581	2495	2427	2292
Philadelphia	54205	48817	49587	52075
Pike	360	1084	245	901
Potter	1346	620	1134	481
Schuylkill	8793	10514	7256	8380
Snyder	1792	1326	1630	1159
Somerset	3162	1759	2706	1541
Sullivan	436	761	421	673
Susquehanna	4429	2981	3947	2690
Tioga	4791	1628	4090	1425
Union	1991	1287	1675	1209
Venango	4409	3492	3040	2610
Warren	2687	1572	2131	1459
Wayne	2457	2883	2320	2334
Westmoreland	5046	6113	4212	5645
Wyoming	1408	1499	1397	1454
York	5896	8780	4848	7671
	307,274	290,096	266,824	268,026
	290,096			266,824
For Geary	17,178	For Sharswood		1,202

The Election in Philadelphia to be Contested—Prospect of Throwing Out the Whole Democratic Vote in Several of the Wards—Unprecedented Frauds in the "Bloody Fourth," Etc.

It is alleged that extensive frauds perpetrated by the Democrats have been discovered in the following precincts and wards, upon which the validity of the late election in this city is to be contested:—

Second Ward—Divisions Eleventh and Thirteenth.
Third Ward—Division Seventh.
Fourth Ward—Divisions Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth.
Fifth Ward—Divisions First, Second, and Third
Seventeenth Ward—Divisions Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth.
Twenty-fifth Ward—Division Fourth.

The leading Republican officials and candidates think they can prove frauds enough and of sufficient calibre to justify the Court of Common Pleas in throwing out the entire returns, in some divisions, by reason of elective officers refusing to qualify voters when challenged, and other fraudulent voting, etc.

It is said that in the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward, two hundred and eighty-one persons voted whose names do not appear on the assessment lists, and were not qualified as to their right to vote when challenged in any instance. Similar statements are made relative to other wards and precincts.

If these things be proven, what will become of Judge Sharswood's 1202 majority?

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 110⅞@111⅛.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 111⅛@111¼.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 108⅛@108⅜.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 108⅛@108⅜.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 106⅞@106⅛.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 106⅞@106⅛.
United States 10-40s, 100@100⅛.
June and July 7·30s, 104⅛@104⅜. Market heavy.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations per steamer City of Baltimore:—London 60 days sight, 108⅝@109; do. 3 do. do., 109@109½; Paris 60 do. do., 5f.20@5f.17½; do. 3 do. do., 5f.17½@5f.15; Antwerp 60 do. do., 5f.20@5f.17½; Bremen 60 do. do., 78@78½; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35⅝@35¾; Cologne, Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 71@71½; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40⅛@40¼. Market dull and weak. Gold at noon, 144⅛.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Interview Between General Canby and Governors Orr and Worth—Modifications of the Recent Jury Orders—Movements of Minister Romero.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 17.—General Canby returned last evening from Columbia, after a full and satisfactory conference with Governors Orr and Worth. The principal object of the conference was to make arrangements for the financial affairs of the States. The fiscal year expires at the end of the month, and no means exist for carrying on the State governments. Measures were agreed upon to meet this difficulty. The following new jury order was adopted:—

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 17, 1867.—Upon the representation of the Governor of South Carolina that for want of sufficient time it will be impracticable to empanel juries in some of the district and circuit courts of this State, in accordance with the provisions of General Orders No. 89, current series, from these headquarters, in season for the fall terms of the said courts, and that a delay in the administration of justice may result therefrom, it is ordered:—

First, That in all such district and circuit courts the jurors already drawn and summoned under the provisions of General Orders No. 32 be empanelled for the trial of all jury causes that may be set for trial at the next ensuing term of the said courts. The right of challenge by reason of non-registration to be allowed and exercised as prescribed by General Orders No. 89.

Second, In drawing jurors at the fall terms of the district and circuit courts, for the next term of the said courts, the juries shall be drawn from the lists of all citizens who have paid taxes for the current year, and in the manner prescribed by the laws of the State; and, to the end that the right of challenge shall be effective, the Sheriff of each district will be furnished with the list of registered voters in his district, after the same shall have been revised in conformity with the act of Congress of July 19, 1867. The execution of Special Orders No. 176, paragraph 6, current series, from these headquarters, is suspended until the revision of the registration, as aforesaid, has been completed.

Third, Whenever juries have been empanelled for any district or circuit of this State, in conformity with the provisions of General Orders No. 89, such panels shall be deemed and held to be valid and effective panels.

By command of
Brevet Major-General ED. R. S. CANBY.
LOUIS V. CAZIARC, A. A. A. G.

Senor Romero and family, with General Canby and staff, and a number of other officials and citizens, upon invitation of the Collector of the Port, went on an excursion around the harbor in the revenue cutter Racer this afternoon, and visited Fort Sumter, Castle Pinckney, Battery Wagner, and other fortifications. The Wilderness is expected to-morrow. A despatch received from the Collector at New Orleans says the Wilderness left the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi at half-past 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, for Charleston. Collector Mackey has made all the arrangements for expediting her passage on her arrival. Romero was serenaded at the Charleston Hotel this evening, a large crowd in attendance.

TENNESSEE.

Card by Governor Brownlow—He Announces Himself a Candidate for the United States Senate.

The following card from Governor Brownlow, of Tennessee, is published in the Nashville *Press and Times* of the 16th instant:—

To the Members of the Legislature:—To correct misapprehension, and in response to numerous inquiries which are addressed to me, I take this method of announcing that I am a candidate for United States Senator. If honored with an election at your hands, I shall expect to take my seat on the 4th of March, 1869, Providence permitting. Until that time I expect to administer the Executive Department of the State Government.

With regard to the state of my health I have this to say, that while not so robust as it has been in former years, it is much firmer than it was a year ago, and I indulge a hope that the new era upon which our State Government has entered, so different from the warring conflicts of the past two and a half years, which were an almost uninterrupted struggle for existence, will afford me an opportunity to recuperate, so that if elected, when the time comes for me to repair to Washington, I shall have regained a good deal of vigor.

You will each and all bear me witness that I have never, by tongue or pen, hitherto asked your support for the position, nor said or done anything in opposition to other candidates. I ask your suffrage now because the United States Senatorship is the highest honor which the State can confer upon a citizen, and with the belief that if elected to that high position I can render efficient aid to the able Congressional delegation already elected, in securing the loyal men of our State that justice which the General Government seems so tardy in bestowing.

If you should think that any person aspiring to the office in question is better qualified, would be more acceptable to your constituents, or has stronger claims upon the party than myself, of course it is your duty to elect him, and I promise to bow as gracefully to defeat as any man in our ranks, as the integrity and harmony of the Union Republican party are considerations of much higher importance than the mere personal success or defeat of any man.

(Signed) W. G. BROWNLOW.

The End of a Long Tragic Story.

From the Albany Argus, Oct. 16.

It is nearly twenty years ago that a strange man was seen in the neighborhood of the Parks, on a Sunday in summer, brandishing a pistol, and threatening to shoot men and women in the streets. His name was Timothy Kelly, from Dubuque, Iowa, a runner who had just returned from New York, where he had sold a large quantity of lead. He was a madman, and thought he was pursued by enemies seeking to get his money. Some citizens endeavored to arrest him. He fled, and they pursued, running through Eagle, and down Beaver street. As the foremost pursuer, Mr. Mull, approached him, the insane man turned and fired a pistol at him, piercing his forehead above the eye. Though fatally wounded, as afterwards appeared, Mull was unconscious of the wound, and closed in with the fugitive, who drew his knife and plunged it through Mull's body. Immediately a young man, James Mahoney, seized a stone and threw it with such force as to strike Kelly senseless to the ground. Charles Phillips, then a constable—since the victim of another not less horrid tragedy—seized the prostrate murderer, and carried him off to jail. Here his madness grew worse; and, on application to the court, he was sent to a lunatic asylum.

Orlando Meads, Esq., of this city, was appointed his custodian, and took charge of the property, some $8000 in drafts, etc., which was found on his person. After a while the man escaped from the asylum and fled, no one knew where. His shattered intellect had received a new blow from remorse at his crime; and he shunned his fellow men and lived, as has since been learned, like a hermit somewhere in the mines, where he had formerly labored. Meanwhile the family of Mull, who survived his two-fold wounds nearly a fortnight, brought a suit for damages. Mr. Hadley, of this city, was the lawyer, and the case was a novel one. He recovered a verdict of $2500, which was taken out of the funds found on the prisoner.

It was not till a few months ago that the family of Kelly took steps to recover the balance of his property. He still lives a recluse, unfit for the proper care of property, and his family applied for a guardian, upon whose application the money and its accumulated interest was paid over. After deducting the $2500 verdict and the cost of his maintenance in the Asylum, the sum amounted to $11,500. But who shall compute the amount of misery and woe of which this sum was the seed? For in it lay the origin of the madness, the crime, and the remorse which, after twenty years, leave their dark traces still uneffaced, and still incomplete.

St. Louis Races.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—At the Race Training Park yesterday, Brown George and his running mate, and the pacing horses Magoozleni and John Folke, had a race, in which the latter won. Brown George was withdrawn after the second.

To-day a race comes off between the Kentucky horses Rolla, Gold Dust, and the St. Louis horse Tackey.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—Cotton very dull and nominal; middlings are quoted at 18½@19c. Flour very quiet, except retail lots. Wheat is dull for choice at 5c. decline; prime and other grades are 10c. lower; the receipts are large. Corn very dull; sales at $1·43@1·45. Oats dull at 70@75c. for prime. Rye very dull; Pennsylvania, $1·65@1·70. Provisions dull, but prices are nominally sustained.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Oct. 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$300 5-20s '65.Jy.rg...... c&p	108¼	25 sh Read R	50⅜
$300 City 6s, New	101½	100 do........s5.	50⅜
$500 do..New...c.	101½	20 do	50¼
$200 do..New...c.	101½	500 do........s60.	50·56
$2000 Bel Del bs..ls..b5.	82	100 do........b30.	50½
$1000 W & Frank 7s..c.	78	200 do........s60.	50⅜
$3000 Sun & E 7s....b5.	96	100 do........s60.	50⅜
$500 N Penna 7s	86	100 do........2d.	50·56
39 sh Penna R.....d b.	52	100 do..........c.	50·56
19 sh GirardBk..s5wn	59¼	50 do	50½
57 do......s5wn.	59½	100 do........b30.	50⅞
24 do......s5wn.	59½	100 do........b80.	50⅝
5 sh Leh V R	52½	200 do........ls.	50⅜
23 do	52½	100 do........b40.	50⅝
60 sh Cam & Am	124½	100 do........2d.	50⅜
28 sh Morris Cl Pf	95	26 sh Minehill..s5wn.	58½
100 sh Phil & Erie	27¾	100 sh Hestonville	12½
100 do........b5.	27¾	500 sh Ocean Oil	3⅝
100 do........b30.	27⅞	31 sh Norrist'n R	64

SECOND BOARD.

$6000 City 6s, New...ls.	101½	200 sh Read R.....b30.	50½
$400 do..New..ls.	101½	100 do........b30.	50½
$500 N Penna 6s.. ..c.	87	100 do........2d.	50¼
25 sh Penna R....c&p.	52	1000 do........b60.	50½
10 sh Hazleton Coal.	49½	100 do........b5.	50 3-16
100 sh Phil & E	27½	400 do........2d.	50⅛
100 do........s60.	27½	100 do........b5.	50½
18 sh Girard Bank	59¼	800 do....ls..b60.	50¼

WINDOW GLASS,
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN,
BENJAMIN H. SHOEMAKER,
French Plate Glass Agency,
NOS. 205, 207, 209, AND 211 N. FOURTH ST.
10 15 12t5p PHILADELPHIA

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Oct. 18—Noon.—Consols, 94⅛; United States Five-twenties, 68, ex-coupon; Illinois Central, 77¼; Erie, 44⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—Noon.—Cotton firm and unchanged. Sales of 12,000 bales. Sales of the week, 96,000 bales. For export 23,000 bales, and to speculators 6000 bales. Stock, 718,00 bales, of which 193,00 are American.

Breadstuffs quiet.

ANTWERP, Oct. 18—Noon.—Petroleum declined to 53½.

Repairs to the Germania.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 18—Noon.—It is believed the Germania will be repaired in time to sail for New York on Saturday.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.

The Counterfeit Seven-thirty Bonds.

The Secretary of the Treasury will immediately make a demand for reclamation on persons from whom about $80,000 worth of alleged counterfeit Seven-thirty notes were received at the Department, which claims that in the course of business, the understanding is that until the notes, etc., are finally and satisfactorily examined here, they are at the risk of those presenting them. Should these parties refuse to make satisfaction, the Treasury will take the advice of some law officer of the Government, perhaps the Attorney-General, and be governed by his opinion.

The Internal Revenue Bureau.

Silas D. Wood, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue of the Fourth District of Texas, is directed to perform the duties of the office until the arrival of L. D. Evans, who has been appointed Collector in the place of Mr. Boufrey, deceased.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Contested Election.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—This morning William B. Mann presented the petitions of thirty and upwards qualified electors of the city, contesting the elections of Leech, Megary, and Bailier to the offices of Register of Wills, Clerk of the Orphans' Court, and City Commissioner, and asked that it might be filed, and that the court might order proper notice be given to the parties. The following is the petition contesting the election of William A. Leech:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the Peace for the City and County of Philadelphia.

The petition and complaint of the undersigned respectfully showeth that they are citizens and qualified electors of the city and county of Philadelphia.

And that a general election was held therein on the second Tuesday of October, 1867, and they voted at the said general election therein for the office of Register of Wills.

Your petitioners further show that it has been returned that at said election the said William A. Leech received 51,383 votes for the office of Register of Wills for the city and county aforesaid, and that William Y. Campbell received 50,185 votes for the said office, and that the said William A Leech has been returned as elected thereto by a majority of 1198 votes, which your petitioners charge to be a false return and undue election of William A. Leech. And they contest his right to the said office of Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia.

That the said election and said return of the said William A. Leech aforesaid are false, fraudulent, and untrue in this:—That at the said general election two candidates for the office of the Register of Wills aforesaid were voted for, to wit, the said William A. Leech, who was unduly returned as having received for the said office 51,383 votes, and the said William Y. Campbell, who was returned as having received 50,185 votes for said office; whereas your petitioners allege, charge, and verily believe that the said William A. Leech received not more than 49,270 votes for said office, and that William Y. Campbell received at least 50,105 votes for said office; whereby your petitioners allege and charge and believe that the said William Y. Campbell has received the highest number of votes for said office, to wit, at least 835 votes more than the said William A. Leech; whereby the said William Y. Campbell is elected to the said office of Register of Wills aforesaid, and should have been so returned. And your petitioners specify more particularly the following grounds of contest:—

In the general return of votes there are taken and counted 80 votes for said William Y. Campbell, and 13 votes for the said William A. Leech for the said office of Register of Wills, purporting to be a return of votes of soldiers from Fort Delaware, which your petitioners charge were not the votes of volunteers in actual military service, and should be entirely excluded from the said returns, and disregarded in making the computation of votes for the said office.

Then follow in the petition charges of fraudulent conduct of the election by the election officers, whose returns are as follows:—

13th	Division,	2d	Ward,	Leech,	291,	Campbell,	81
7th	"	3d	"	"	470,	"	134
6th	"	4th	"	"	263,	"	46
7th	"	4th	"	"	335,	"	25
8th	"	4th	"	"	459,	"	199
1st	"	5th	"	"	307,	"	158
3d	"	5th	"	"	265,	"	88
6th	"	17th	"	"	328,	"	56
5th	"	17th	"	"	257,	"	61
8th	"	17th	"	"	416,	"	119
5th	"	17th	"	"	311,	"	138
10th	"	25th	"	"	409,	"	38

The petition then charges that in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Divisions of the Fourth Ward, the votes of upwards of thirty unqualified persons were taken; and the same in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh, and Eighth Divisions of the Fifth Ward; and in the Eighth Division of the Twenty-third Ward the votes of upwards of ten unqualified persons were taken; in the Sixth Division of the Fifth Ward upwards of twenty-five; and in the Eleventh Division of the Twenty-second Ward upwards of thirty were taken.

The petition then goes on:—Wherefore your petitioners show that at the election, and by the means aforesaid, Wm. Y. Campbell has been duly elected Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, having received more votes than were given for William A. Leech, the returned candidate, or for any other person for said office; and that therefore the election was undue and the return false in declaring and returning the said William A. Leech as duly elected.

Your petitioner, therefore, prays that your Honors will appoint a suitable time for hearing this complaint, and to make such orders as may be necessary to exhibit the aforesaid undue and false returns; that you will order a decree and adjudge the said return of the said William A. Leech to the office of Register of Wills aforesaid to be false, and that said William Y. Campbell was at said election duly and legally elected to said office; and that your Honors will take such action in the premises as you may see fit. And as in duty bound they will ever pray, etc.

Jacob Colladay,
Theodore Des'ing,
Milton L. Harvey,
B. Frank Paris,
John C. Lees,
Thomas E. Hamilton,
Elias Lomax,
John M. Duddy,
H. H. Deitz,
Samuel J. Jones, Jr.,
John W. Hicks,
Edward S. Deed,
Charles A. Miller,
John Nearce,
W. Edward Rowen,
James S. Natt,
Samuel S. Money,
Hillary Conner,
Henry Francis,
Eugene E. Latta,
Lewis Gordon,
C. S. Warren,
John Horter,
James Work,
William B. Lentz,
John McCullough,
Edward Armstrong,
Adam Hill,
J. B. De Haven,
James Davenport, Jr.,
J. H. C. Dixon,
G. Risting,
Abraham Gill,
S. O. Huckel.

Thomas E. Hamilton and Elias Lomax, two of the above petitioners named in the foregoing petition, being duly sworn according to law, do say that they are qualified electors of the city of Philadelphia, and that the facts stated in the foregoing petition are true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

THOMAS E. HAMILTON,
ELIAS LOMAX.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 18th day of October, 1867. SAMUEL P. JONES, Jr., Alderman.

The petitions in the other cases are in the same manner as the preceding.

The Court ordered the petitions to be filed, and continued the matter until October 29.

COURT OF NISI PRIUS—Judges Read and Thompson.—The following judgments were given:—

Wetherill vs. Crossdale. Rule to show cause why proceedings should not be stayed. Granted.

Harrison vs. McDonald. An application for an injunction to restrain defendant from blocking up Almond street wharf. Before reported. Injunction granted.

Allen vs. White. Masters' report so far set aside as to allow the defendant to file the replication and take the case to issue.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader—District Attorneys Gilpin and Valentine.—The United States vs. Spirits, etc.; David Haggarty claimant. An information for the forfeiture of goods for alleged violation of the Revenue laws. The District Attorneys admitted they were unable to make out a case on the part of the United States, and therefore a verdict for the claimant was taken.

The United States vs. 25 barrels of Whisky, etc. Christian Preisendantz claimant. An information for the forfeiture of property for an alleged violation of the Revenue laws. The claimant was carrying on the business of rectifying and wholesale liquor dealer at New Market and Noble streets. It was alleged that his place was visited and looked into by the United States Inspector last January, and that it was discovered that his returns of the amount of liquors, and the persons from whom they were purchased, were false, that there were in his possession packages of liquor improperly marked, and that he had no license for carrying on the business he was engaged in. All which, it was stated, were causes of forfeiture. On trial. Earle and White for claimant.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow—T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Joseph Anderson, charged with assault and battery, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

John L. Richards was charged with libel. The allegation was that Mr. Richards, pastor of the Welsh Church, at the corner of Twelfth and Filbert streets, wrote a number of letters to James H. Davis, Treasurer of the Church, falsely accusing him of dishonestly appropriating to his own use the money of the congregation, and reading the same to his acquaintances in defamation of his character. On trial. Mitchell and O'Neill for the Commonwealth; Briggs for defendant.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

Journalism did not exist fifty years ago, because it could not. The world would have welcomed it then as now, but there were no means to create it. It then required months to collect the facts of the world's history at any particular period. Hence quarterlies were the institution of that time. As methods of communication became more rapid, the world's picture was taken oftener. Monthlies and weeklies came into vogue. Between 1835 and 1850, the railroad system spread over Europe and America, and created journalism. The mass of news which steam communication brought from all parts of the world required a daily exhibit. About the same time with railroads came free schools, creating general intelligence and a popular appetite for information. Nowhere in the world has there been such a demand for reading as in the United States. Railroads developed the Western States with magical rapidity, and filled them with a population eager to hear from their old homes in the East, and whose views, becoming expanded like their own boundless prairies, made them dissatisfied with anything less than a metropolitan journal could give them.

If railroads and free schools made journalism possible, the telegraph made it a necessity. The public opinion which once took months to form may now be developed in a day. Daily papers are the electric photographs which both the business and the curiosity of the world require to see as often as possible.

Moreover, this sudden and vast access of matter by steamer, railroad, and telegraph has necessitated a systematic organization of the business of journalism. It has become a profession. It demands capital and experience.

It is obvious that any man, gifted with aptitude for the work, who found himself, thirty years ago, paddling in the sluggish and rather foul waters of journalism, might have had an instinct that he was nearing a tide which, "taken at the flood," would lead him on to fortune. Like every other business of quick growth, journalism required only that the man who was to reap its profits should be established at the right place; that he should be possessed of the most valuable of all capital—experience: and, in addition, should have quick perceptions, energy, and fortitude.

Such a man for the occasion was James Gordon Bennett. When he started the *Herald* in 1835, he had the benefit of over ten years of journalistic experience. He had seen much of the world and of life in many of its phases. Hard work had muscularized his nature, and failure and disappointment had not weakened his will, however much they may have hardened his heart. Enthusiastic in his profession, and even then prophesying for it a great future, he had a genius for its [illegible] details which enabled him to keep [illegible] pace with the times. News was his goods, whatever it was, wherever found. His policy was to keep a full stock on hand, of every kind and quality, if only it were salable. Nobody should find in another shop what was not in his; and of what others scrupled to sell he eagerly became the monopolist.

The pecuniary success which such a course promised has been achieved. Where Manhattan Island becomes a comparatively narrow strip between the Harlem and the Hudson, the ground rises into a commanding eminence and then falls off rapidly on the north to Spuyten Duyvel creek. On this rocky summit of the island is the residence of James Gordon Bennett. Many years ago he secured there about forty acres, which he has transformed into a spot where nature and art vie with each other in the display of their charms. The visitor may delight himself for hours among the shady winding walks, the summer-houses and arbors, the flower-beds, the costly conservatories, or he may wander into the native wood, where in summer hours a tall but stooping, grey-haired man sometimes sits in the shade of trees not older than himself, and gazes down the precipitous banks of the Hudson, whose rugged and gullied outlines may possibly be reminding him of the rough and thorny ways by which he climbed into this luxurious Eden. Or, if you mount into the belvedere of the comfortable looking and tasteful house, you may compass with your vision miles of lovely landscape in every direction, including river views on either hand, the solemn Palisades, the smiling plain, the shining sails, and afar off the busy city, half hidden in the mist of its own exhalations. "There," you may say to yourself, "is the centre of commerce—the future capital of the world. Before me, in effect, I behold all the kingdoms of the earth spread out." And your mind reverts suddenly to an allegory which teaches that all, all this is worthless compared with the integrity of a spotless soul.

An air of loneliness pervades the residence at Washington Heights; there are plenty of domestics, but no family. The wife, whom its owner married on the 6th of June, 1840, and five days before advertised in the *Herald* as "one of the most splendid women in intellect, in heart, in soul, in property, in person, in manner, that I have yet seen in the course of my interesting pilgrimage through human life," prefers her gaudily furnished mansion in the Fifth avenue in winter, and Europe or watering-places in summer. The son, born May 10, 1841, and about whom similar extravagant expectations were entertained and published, is not the only son to whom paternal admonitions are irksome, and the company of cronies more attractive. He professes, it is true, to relieve his sire of the detail management of the magnificent marble office on Broadway and Ann street; but such an unsteady, fickle, and impatient hand can never supply the place of the experienced "old man" at the *Herald's* helm. The latter still retains his hold upon the rudder, and, either by telegraph from Washington Heights, or by personal visits two or three times a week, directs the general course of the journal. Yet, neither at home nor at the office is this prevailing solitariness of his life much relieved. There is undeniably something in his and the *Herald's* history which makes them both shunned; something which makes wealth fail of its proverbial power; something which has even neutralized and made null the influence of a journal, than which none is more thoroughly organized or has greater financial resources.

Here, then, is a decided success, in one respect, and an equally decided failure in other and more important ones. It is obvious that pecuniary success is no test of virtue, even of ability; for those who pander to the vices and passions of mankind easily make money, while the gains of honest toil are scanty and accumulate but slowly. Yet even the dishonest must be cunning, and those who minister to the vices of others will prosper fastest if they have no vices of their own. It may, therefore, further explain the success of Mr. Bennett to state that, by the account of others as well as his own, his personal habits of life have always been regular and temperate. His uniform health and advanced age prove that his vigorous constitution was never sapped by early vices, nor broken by subsequent excesses.

As circumstances furnish sufficient explanation of his success, so will they supply ample means for judging charitably of his faults, and for discovering the reason of his failures.

James Gordon Bennett was born in Banff, Scotland, in the year 1795. At such a time of political and social convulsions as that, a child might absorb revolutionary ideas with his mother's milk. Bennett's ancestors, by his own account, came from France with William the Conqueror. "I have had," he says, "bishops, priests, deacons, robbers, and all sorts of people in my family"—a heterogeneous mixture adequate to account for considerable confusion of moral ideas. His own family are said to have been honest, industrious, and virtuous. James Gordon was named after a Protestant clergyman of that name, although the Bennett family were strict Catholics. They seem to have been servitors or *attachés* of the Earl of Gordon, with whom they came to Scotland; and in their motley assortment of ancestors they lay claim to an Earl of Tankerville. The family contained four children, two brothers and two sisters. James Gordon and his brother Cosmo were educated at Aberdeen for the Church. The former soon discovered a disinclination for his intended vocation. Cosmo entered the priesthood, and subsequently died from the effect of a too rigorous discipline—a circumstance which, it is said, embittered James Gordon against the Church, and determined him to revenge the brother he loved. Both the revenge and the love illustrated in this matter are characteristic of the man. After the fire which destroyed the subterranean den of the *Herald* three months from the time of its inception, he received from one friend a hundred dollars, and from another a ten dollar gold piece, coined in the year 1795. He alluded to these gifts in his paper, and declared his intention to keep the ten-dollar coin till his dying day, and then enjoin upon his descendants to hand it down as an heirloom and perpetual memorial of the friendship which touched him so deeply. "I can remember friendship keenly as I can forget hostility," he added. "I have no objection to forgive enemies, particularly after I have trampled them under my feet; but to love friends, to esteem them, to admire them, to cherish them, and that passionately too, is one of the principal elements of my life, being, and existence." This was written at a time when he might well feel that he had no friends; and it has something of the exaggeration natural to a mind thus isolated. But there is no doubt that, from his home in the Highlands, Mr. Bennett brought a heart capable of strong love as well as bitter hate. He has repeatedly exhibited that tenacity of affection as well as of purpose characteristic of the Scotch.

During his early years Napoleon taught the world what intellect and will, severed from conscience, can accomplish. Byron [illegible] that men and w[illegible] showed literature, per[illegible] women will read licentious [illegible]haps the more eagerly because they condemn it. Walter Scott furnished one of the brightest examples of what energy and genius can accomplish when he set himself about repairing his bankrupt fortunes with his pen. He did much to elevate into the dignity of a profession what had before been reckoned dishonorable hack-work if done for pay. These three men were the idols of Bennett's youth; and their good and bad influence are seen in his history and character. In 1817, the autobiography of Benjamin Franklin was published in Scotland, and was the means of turning Bennett's thoughts to this country. When, in 1819, an acquaintance spoke of going to America, a sudden impulse carried him also "to see the place where Franklin was born." He embarked, April 6, for Halifax. There he taught school awhile, scarcely making a living. Then he wandered into Maine, and down the coast to Boston, where he stayed two years, and commenced his literary life as proof-reader. It may be noted that the most profitable of the Boston newspapers of that day were of an exceptionable character. From Boston Bennett came to New York, and there engaged to assist Mr. Willington, of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*. While upon that journal he learned a lesson in newspaper enterprise, from its method of getting news in advance of its rivals by boarding vessels outside of the harbor. He came back to New York in 1824; made an unsuccessful effort to establish a commercial school (for teaching "moral philosophy" among other things); failed in an attempt to lecture on political economy; and finally became a reporter and miscellaneous writer wherever chance afforded.

His habits must have been abstemious, for in 1825 he essayed to buy the Sunday *Courier*—a weekly which had not prospered and was near its end. Bennett gave his notes in part payment, but took them back, and gave up the enterprise in three months. He subsequently became assistant editor and Washington correspondent upon the *National Advocate* and the *Courier and Enquirer*. In these journals he illustrated his enterprise and energy in the collection of news, in making full reports of exciting trials, in describing men and events at Washington, and in catching hold of every topic which promised to be "sensational." During this period he was a devoted Tammany partisan. No man ever gave himself more completely and heartily than he to the service of a party and of leading politicians. So deeply was he committed to the Anti-Bank party, that when the *Courier*, in 1832, deserted Jackson and allied itself with Nicholas Biddle, Bennett was obliged to retire from the journal. His zeal was nowise abated; but, with characteristic persistence and energy, he started a campaign paper, called the *Globe*, in the interest of Jackson and Van Buren. This lived only thirty days; and then he went to Philadelphia, and in 1833 purchased the *Pennsylvanian*, partly on credit. This journal he conducted in the interest of Van Buren as a candidate for the Presidency; but in vain he besought Jesse Hoyt and other friends of Van Buren to help him with a loan of $2500, without which he saw that he could not sustain his enterprise. Help was denied him, and the *Pennsylvanian* passed out of his hands. He revenged himself, in the year 1834, by some letters in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* on "The Kitchen Cabinet." But he was read out of the party to which he had devoted himself so unreservedly, and for whose ungrateful leaders he had toiled so long, and so hard, and so thanklessly. He returned to New York the same year.

Here was the turning point in his life. He had experienced ingratitude and contempt where he had a right to expect appreciation and reward. Personally, his injuries were galling enough, but this was not all. He had been taught that his profession was a disgraceful one. In those days newspapers were regarded as mere organs of politicians; in fact, they were often such. They showed too little enterprise and ability in news gathering to make themselves a daily necessity. A journalist nominated for an office was contemptuously rejected by the Senate for no other reason than his profession. The tables are turned now; the journalists own the politicians, and demand what they want; but, as a rule, they regard official life as a degradation. This change of relations between politicians and journalists was then impending; but Bennett did not see it. The events which were to transform journalism into one of the powers of the land were then developing; but he only saw the present, and nursed his revenges.

After an unsuccessful application to the proprietors of the *Sun*, and another to Horace Greeley, to join him in a penny paper enterprise, Bennett succeeded in inducing a couple of printers to unite with him in the publication of the *Herald*. The first number was issued May 6, 1835. It was edited and sold by Bennett alone, in a cellar in Wall street, where his furniture consisted of a single chair, and a plank upon two barrels for a table. In five weeks he began to publish a money article, which was then a new feature in journalism. Particular attention was also paid to ship news; and, as means increased, every sort of intelligence was eagerly sought and reported. Correspondents in every part of America and Europe were subsequently employed as a means of securing the earliest and fullest information of all interesting events. As railroads and telegraphs spread, the *Herald's* agents were instructed to use them with regard only to the necessity of being first and fullest in their reports. Such have been the means by which the *Herald* has been made the excellent paper that it is. Could its projector have foreseen the future, and comprehended the elements which were at work in its behalf, it is not probable that he would have founded his structure upon so much perilous rottenness. But his mind was full of contempt and revenge. He seemed to think that the world was desirous only of vulgarity, and that the only way to prosper, therefore, was to serve its people with what it appetized.

Bennett's state of mind at this time may be gathered from an article in the *Herald* of July 18, 1836:—

"A successful ruffian is a hero; a defeated ruffian only a villain. Murders, licentiousness, crimes of every magnitude, have disgraced this city during the last few years beyond former ages, or almost every other country. In such a state of society, virtue is a disgrace; innocence is called folly; purity of character deemed poorness of spirit; honesty put down with a 'ha!' and a man of integrity called a 'd—d fool.'" And then he goes on irreverently to proclaim himself "the voice of one crying in the wilderness."

Again, January 31, 1838, he writes:—

"A grasping avarice, a rapacious selfishness, the most hardened inhumanity, appear only to reach and enjoy respectability."

Whereupon he comes to this horrible decision:—

"I shall be selfish, niggard, avaricious, keen, and only solicitous for my own advantage."

Many hard-pressed battlers in the conflict of life have doubtless had the same dreadful view of the [illegible] the necessity put upon a man to be regardless of all save selfish gain. But no one, not even Bennett, who became so reckless as to publish this diabolical resolution, has ever been able fully to carry it into practice. He never forgot how to do generous things, and in dealings purely personal, or in matters of business, few can say that he has been unfair or unjust.

From the beginning of the *Herald's* life, however, there were signs that it was conducted by a man reckless of the means by which notoriety should be secured. Notoriety would bring circulation, circulation would secure advertising, and thus the prosperity of the journal would be assured. Besides, it was begun as a penny paper, and must please the crowd. The wealthier classes, who disdained to buy it, were victimized in its columns to gratify the prejudices of the poor and the passions of the vile. Bennett himself was, from the first, tabooed and neglected, even by his old political friends. Revenging himself on these, and sparing no one who crossed his path, he soon brought down on himself and his journal unmeasured denunciation. This only aggravated his moral disease, and for years the columns of the *Herald* reeked with the most outrageous vulgarity, obscenity, profanity, and even blasphemy. No subject was too sacred to be brought into this horrid muck; no reputation so pure as to save it from assault. Indeed, to show that those believed to be virtuous were vile, to instance cases where the ministers of religion were debauchees, was the very acme of the *Herald's* ambition. It would now banish from its own columns as indecent what it published then day after day and gloried in. Bennett then defended his course as that of a moral reformer, and said: "Believing, therefore, that the success of the *Herald* has grown out of its character and peculiar adaptation to the public interests and public tastes, I shall continue in the same fearless, impartial line of conduct."

The morals of New York city at that time were doubtless corrupt, as they still are. The most charitable thing that can be said of the *Herald's* treatment of the disease is, that it was a nauseating dose which was ever afterwards associated with the giver. But the motive of the revelation was obviously not to make things better, but to reap profit out of the vileness unveiled. The *Herald* was as shameless in its inconsistency as in its vulgarity. That it took bribes can hardly admit of a doubt. It was for and against Robinson in the Helen Jewett case; for and against Restell; the same with Harrison, Elssler, and scores of others. Wikoff, who ought to know, calls Bennett "this craving shark of the press."

It would appear, indeed, that during this reckless period all character was lost so hopelessly that even Bennett himself has never hoped to regain it. In 1838, William H. Attree found congenial work in carrying out this diabolical programme of the *Herald*. From that time for several years he must share with Bennett the odium of the vileness which filled its columns.

The crazy licentiousness of the *Herald* during its early history cannot be sufficiently explained on the ground of deliberate design. It was the blind striking back of a man trodden under foot. In such a situation human nature becomes fiendish, and emits venomous hisses when it can no longer resist those who trample it. Here was a man forty years of age, still poor and friendless by reason of the ingratitude of those he had served. He had known intimately the corruption of political life. He had seen the unscrupulousness with which speculators would sacrifice hundreds of the innocent and helpless for their own gain. And when these men struck at him in his reckless mood, he resolved to let the truth be known about them. He had the public sympathy in thus exposing the guilty, and, had he confined himself to this, his own good habits would have brought out his character untarnished when the victory had finally been won by his indomitable energy. But his partisan life and associations had shown him so much of the evil side of human nature, that he had become incredulous of any good in it. When pressed to the wall in his struggle for existence, when he saw his profession degraded and himself despised, he consented to become the buffoon of the press, expecting that such a character, like the clown in the circus, would draw the crowd. He claimed, and perhaps honestly believed, that he was making a paper suited to the tastes of the community. His success seemed to justify his judgment, and foreigners judged us accordingly. Such men as Charles Dickens and Goldwin Smith told us frankly that there was no hope of our winning the respect of the Old World while such "infamous journals" and "monsters of depravity" flourished among us.

But it was not the vulgarity of the *Herald* which made it successful. It would have died within a year, suffocated in its own stench, had it not received the timely aid of the advertisement of Brandeth's Pills. Though it continued to be itself a bitter pill to the community, and to gain circulation by being advertised as such, it was, after all, its enterprise and skill in obtaining news which saved its life. It was launched and afloat at the right time and place, and the tide was rising which insured prosperity to whatever journal should avail itself of its opportunities. As that tide rose, the *Herald* was necessarily lifted to a higher level. As journalism became an honorable profession, and developed into an organized power, abler and better men were attracted to it. The rise of rivals obliged the *Herald* to curb its licentiousness, while its own prosperity soothed the feelings of its proprietor, and encouraged him to aspire to higher things. Nevertheless, the habits of the *Herald's* youth have clung to it, slow to change. Though it has gentlemen connected with it who are both able and willing to make its editorial columns more worthy of its circulation, a vicious influence pervades it, and makes it as fickle as the wind. Mr. Bennett's idea of the editor has been described by himself:—"We have never been in a minority, and never shall be." It may be safely affirmed that a man who makes that his rule must very often be in a minority, and almost always in the wrong. A man who goes a certain way only because others do, proclaims himself destitute of judgment as well as of principle. An editor who makes it his business to watch weathercocks must, at best, be but superficial, since he takes account of but one of the many and diverse currents in the atmosphere.

This shameless lack of moral independence is the curse of the *Herald*. It destroys its influence; its confessed weakness is all the more glaring and guilty because of its absolute freedom to take what course it pleases. There is no other journal so perfectly independent of parties, of men, and even of the public itself. It is so firmly established as an advertising medium that it needs only to be a good newspaper to sustain itself, at least for the present. It can snap its fingers in the face of its own readers. They must buy it even while they despise it. What an opportunity presents itself here to make it a genuine organ of public opinion, in whose columns the best minds of the nation may discuss the questions of the day with calmness and impartiality! Let it aim to represent the eternal right, instead of the temporary majority. Such a course would redeem its past, increase its circulation, give it influence, and ultimately make it the representative ruler of the continent.

Refusing to adopt such a course as this, such journals as the *Herald* must eventually fall into decay. Metropolitan journals, singular as it may appear, must become more local in their circulation if they rely only upon news to extend their influence. Telegraphs have illustrated the adage that extremes meet. Country journals in the time of stages were a necessity, because people could not get city journals in good season. With railroads the latter could compete with the former, and threatened to destroy them everywhere within two and even three days' travel. But telegraphs have enabled every town of ten thousand inhabitants to have a daily journal of its own, containing the substance of all news to be found in city papers. Thus the old opportunities of local journals have returned, with additional advantages. The only way, therefore, in which metropolitan dailies can compete with local journals is to excel them in the discussion of general topics. This they can do by reason of their larger capital. Let a journal, established in New York city, organize an editorial system, which shall collect within its columns, by telegraph or otherwise, the views of men in all parts of the country specially acquainted with the several topics assigned them, and strictly enjoined to be truthful, exact, and impartial. Such a journal would daily represent the wisdom and virtue of the nation, and would be as much a necessity as the newspaper in every household. The city journal which fails to do this must eventually become of a mere local or partisan character; and this fate will arrive all the sooner if it persists in being, like the *Herald*, a mere newspaper, with no high principle of action, and no profession of any.

Another fact must be noted in connection with the future of the *Herald*. Its prosperity depends solely on its advertisements, its advertisements upon its circulation. Already these are mainly local. But even these are in constant peril of being swept away. The present time is analogous to that in which the *Herald* itself first started. The established dailies are high-priced. There is an opening for penny papers even more promising than thirty years ago, because a penny is reckoned much more lightly than then. And there is a new ground to be occupied and new enterprise to be displayed in editorial journalism, in the way before described. Bennett remembers well that every great journal of New York, as well as his own, began as a cheap paper. Thus circulation was secured, and then advertisements produced enlargement. He, therefore, dreads these penny papers. With characteristic energy and selfishness, he has aimed to crush the last one started in New York by issuing one of his own and giving it away. Every day may be seen a wagon driving about the streets, and carrying a banner on which is painted the name of his bantling. His rival is Benjamin Wood, who is possessed of like energy and audacity. Since Bennett gives away his own penny paper to the newsboys, Wood has humored this liberality by exchanging one copy of his own daily for four of Bennett's, and then selling the latter to the paper-mills. In this way eight thousand of Bennett's papers were disposed of in one day. But still the war goes on, Bennett's intention evidently being to break down Wood's paper and then retire his own. The streets of New York every day and evening swarm with newsboys hawking these rival sheets. They are more numerous even than during the war. Instead of great battles, they contrive to announce every day a new prize-fight. It is not impossible that the rival proprietors may be inciting the muscular fraternity to a perpetual punching of noses, in order to furnish pabulum for these interesting sheets. The contest is a prize-fight in itself, and attracts the curiosity of the public. Who shall win, and at what sacrifice, remains yet to be seen. But Bennett's persistence shows that he fears a penny paper which threatens to steal away his peculiar local constituency, and professes already to have a circulation of tens of thousands.

Personally Mr. Bennett is very correctly represented by his photographs. His look is not unkind, but is inquisitive, skeptical, and suspicious, with its somewhat sinister expression increased by strabismus. His eyes are bluish grey, and of ordinary size. His features are large and coarse, indicating strength rather than delicacy. The body is large-boned, and graceful neither in form nor motion; the shoulders square and sharp, and the frame generally angular, and somewhat loosely put together. His temperament is sanguine and nervous, making him enthusiastic as well as excitable. His manner is usually quiet and considerate. His movements show something of the age which his grey hair betokens; but his mind is as clear, if not clearer, than in the days when it was more active. Now and then he shows the old disposition to make mischievous suggestions for the purpose of creating a sensation; but either he has an inkling that the time for this trifling has gone by, or he shares the liking of old men for quiet and freedom from excitement. When he gathers his writers about him in the editorial rooms of the *Herald*, his suggestions upon the questions of the day have more of seriousness than formerly. If he has no private revenges to gratify, or old scores to rake up, he seems conscious that his interests, and those of his journal and family, now depend upon the welfare of the nation and upon the common interests of mankind. He readily listens to those who have ideas to offer; and is willing that they should write what they believe, provided always it be upon subjects upon which he has no hobbies, or about individuals against whom he has no spite. Towards the latter he is incorrigibly and bitterly revengeful to the last. The most silly and stupid instructions concerning such persons are given to the *attachés* of the office. Their names are not to be mentioned in the paper, not even in the news columns, if they are public characters, for fear of advertising them. Then the editorial columns are made to reek with unscrupulous abuse of them. This small warfare is carried on by others than Bennett himself. The *Herald* has now, in fact, like Cerberus, a triple head, and barks at any one who dares to offend Bennett *père*, Bennett *mère*, or Bennett *fils*. Neither can see, apparently, that magnanimity becomes them; and by putting it to such small uses, they themselves deprive their journal either of character or influence.

Bad repute is a shoal from which it is difficult to rescue a stranded character. Yet when tides are up there is hope in trying. The course of the *Herald* during the latter part of the war (though its support of Mr. Lincoln is said to have been purchased by the offer of the French mission), and its recent energetic and mainly consistent course regarding reconstruction, show that it is capable of better things than it has ever achieved. Were its proprietor to measure himself by his opportunities, instead of belittling himself by reverting so often to his former style of personal and malicious bickering, the world would willingly cast the mantle of charity over the past, in consideration of the good which might yet be accomplished even by a septuagenarian.—*Northern Monthly*.

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested:—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration, in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in October next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1867.
Sept 4, Charles Hathaway, Administrator of MARIA HATHAWAY, deceased.
" 4, James Farles, Executor of CHARLES HEPBURN, deceased.
" 4, Thomas Finley, Administrator of CHARLES HEMMANN, deceased.
" 5, Henry W. Spencer, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a., and Trustee of WILLIAM McGLENSEY, deceased.
" 6, Daniel M. Fox, Trustee of ELIZABETH FRASER, deceased.
" 6, George T. Bispham, Administrator of SAML. S. TUCKER, deceased.
" 6, Edward M. Paxson et al., Executors of Dr. DAVID JAYNE, deceased.
" 7, George W. Dornan, Administrator of THOMAS DORNAN, deceased.
" 11, Henry Pratt McKean et al., Trustees under the will of HENRY PRATT, deceased.
" 12, Francisca Kaiser, Administratrix of MAXAMILIAN KAISER, deceased.
" 12, John Clayton, Guardian of JOHN TODHUNTER, a minor.
" 13, Henry Ritner, Executor of CECELIA McCAFFERY, deceased.
" 13, Byron Woodward, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of THOMAS McCAFFERY, deceased.
" 13, Rhosann Shauads et al., Executors of WILLIAM RHOADS, deceased.
" 14, John Clayton and Joseph B. Townsend, Executors of M. W. BALDWIN, deceased.
" 14, James Chambers, Executor of PHILIP HALZELL, deceased.
" 16, Anna A. Albright, Administratrix of JACOB ALBRIGHT, deceased.
" 16, Joseph Jones and John Jordan, Jr., Administrators of ANNA M. BOLLER, deceased.
" 16, Elizabeth G. Rutherford et al., Executors of JOHN RUTHERFORD, Jr., deceased.
" 16, John Jordan, Jr., and Joseph Jones, Executors of HENRY J. BOLLER, deceased.
" 16, Henry Wright, Administrator of HARRIET C. WATSON, deceased.
" 18, Samuel W. Black, Administrator of THOMAS MOORE, deceased.
" 18, John Horton, Administrator (as filed by his Executors) of BENJAMIN E. VALENTINE, deceased.
" 18, John F. Metz, Administrator of JOHN W. WARWICK, deceased.
" 18, Peter Armbruster and John C. Yeager, Executors of FRANCIS F. WOLGAMUTH, deceased.
" 18, Edward Hergesheimer, Administrator de bonis non of GEORGE HERGESHEIMER, deceased.
" 20, Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc., Guardians of E. LEWIS ANDREWS, late a minor.
" 20, Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc., Executors of MIRIAM CRIDLAND, deceased.
" 21, Penna. Co. for Ins. on Lives, etc., Guardians of HOWARD and JOSEPH DUBS, late minors.
" 21, John H. Hammitt, Administrator of PURNELL J. HARRINGTON, deceased.
" 21, Alfred Fassitt, Guardian of H. C. STILES, late a minor.
" 21, Charles W. Merrefield, Administrator of JOHN GUEST MERREFIELD, deceased.
" 23, T. A. Budd, Jr., Administrator of THOMAS ALLIBONE, deceased.
" 23, John Craig Miller, Trustee (as filed by his executor), under the first clause of the first codicil to the will of MARY W. DALE, deceased.
" 24, Spencer Roberts, Trustee of ELEANOR TYSON, deceased.
" 25, George K. Zeigler, Executor of WILLIAM H. C. BOHLEN, deceased.
" 25, Robert Oldden, Administrator of ESTHER OLDDEN, deceased.
" 25, George Remsen, Administrator of JOHN A. REMSEN, deceased.
" 25, Charles D. Stackhouse et al., Executors of POWELL STACKHOUSE, deceased.
" 25, William Houck, acting Executor of MARY TUTTON, deceased.
" 26, Jonathan B. Mitchell, Administrator of WILLIAM H. CRAIGE, deceased.
" 26, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Administrators c. t. a. of WILLIAM BINGHAM, LORD ASHBURTON, deceased.
" 26, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Guardians of CHARLES C. COXE, late a minor.
" 26, William H. Coleman, Executor (as filed by his Administrator d. b. n.) of JOHN T. COLEMAN, deceased.
" 26, Samuel K. Ashton, Guardian of ISAAC L. TYSON, late a minor.
" 26, James Madden, Administrator c. t. a. of JAMES O'BRINE, deceased.
" 26, John B. Jones, Executor of MARY JANE ROWAN, deceased.
" 26, Charles W. Trotter, Executor of SUSAN TROTTER, deceased.
9 27 f4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

ESTATE OF CATHARINE F. ROLAND, deceased.—Letters Testamentary on the will of said decedent having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate will make payment, and those having claims will present them to
SUSAN C. HENDERSON, Executrix,
No. 1019 RACE Street;
THOMAS H. POWERS,
9 27 f6t*] No. 1525 SPRUCE Street;
or to their Attorney, WILLIAM J. McELROY,
S. E. cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Sts., Philada.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS.—In Bankruptcy—At Philadelphia, the 30th day of September, A. D. 1867.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES McCARTNEY, in the City of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,
10 4 f3t No. 123 S. SIXTH Street.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESNUT Street. Central Depot, No. 103 South FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862.

Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount.

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E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT,
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

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(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $200,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

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THOMAS CRAVEN, President
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2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
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ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

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CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 4m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

EXCURSIONS.

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers S. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12·30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 10 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILmington, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer ELIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip........50 cents
Single ticket........30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook........20 cents
For further particulars, apply on board,
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

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They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $525.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 3m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VAriety, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
5 27rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PROPOSALS

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, No. 209 South SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1867.

REPAIRS OF CAUSEWAYS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, as follows, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, October 21, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Causeways to Government Piers at Chester, Pa., viz:—

One set, in duplicate, for delivery at such points of said Causeways and Piers, as may be required, some three hundred perches, more or less, of foundation, or one man, two man and three man stone, for a double-faced, dry stone wall, and some six hundred or less running feet of coping stone, with natural faces, similar to that already used in causeways. The coping may vary in thickness from 6 to 10 inches, in widths from 2-9 to 3-6, and in lengths from 3 to 6 feet. All the stone furnished to be of a hard and durable quality, and of such form as when laid to make a strong and compact wall.

Proposals will state the rate per perch of twenty-five cubic feet for foundation stone, and per cubic foot for coping, delivered on the premises, in such quantities and at such times as shall be required.

A second set, in duplicate, for furnishing and delivering on the Causeways and Piers all the filling required. The material to be quarry dirt, earth, mud, gravel, one or more of these. The rate per cubic yard of each to be stated, and this rate to cover all expenses, including putting the material in position.

A third set, in duplicate, for furnishing all the labor and appliances necessary for repairing and building the Causeways, Walls, etc., and for doing said work in accordance with instructions given. The work to be well done, the front and back of wall thoroughly tied together. All stones laid dry.

The proposals for labor will state the rate per perch of twenty-five cubic feet laid in the wall. This rate to cover every expense of preparing foundation where necessary, of building anew, and of removing and relaying portions of old work. As far as practicable, the old materials now on the premises to be used in the construction.

Materials and labor will at all times be subject to rigid inspection and to rejection by agents of the United States. All materials to be delivered and labor performed by January 1, 1868.

Twenty per centum to be reserved on any part payment made.

The general character of work to be done, and of stone required, will be best understood by an examination of the premises.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be indorsed, "Repairs of Government Causeways at Chester."

The proposals will be opened on MONDAY, Oct. 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For blank forms for proposals and other information inquire at this office.

C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
10 14 6t Lt. Col. of Engineers.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 15, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on WEDNESDAY, October 30, 1867, for the delivery of the following articles of Quartermaster's Stores at either of the points named, to wit:—B. & O. Railroad Depot, Sixth street Wharf, or Lincoln Depot:—

512,000 (five hundred and twelve thousand) pounds of good, sound, clean Oats, in good, strong sacks, each sack containing one hundred pounds.

56,000 (fifty-six thousand) pounds of prime Timothy Hay, loose or in bales.

168,000 (one hundred and sixty-eight thousand) pounds of good, clean Wheat Straw, in bales.

Bidders will state the price per pound for Oats, including sacks, and for Hay, either baled or loose, and for Straw in bales, and the number of pounds of each article they propose to furnish, and at which of the three points named above the delivery will be made.

All articles delivered on contracts made under this notice will be subject to a rigid inspection by inspectors appointed by the undersigned, and none received or paid for which do not come up to the standard.

The names of two good and responsible persons must be given in each bid, who will act as securities in case the contract is awarded to the bidder. The names of these persons must be signed in their own hands, to a statement to the above effect, which will accompany each bid.

Payment will be made in Government funds, upon completion of contract, or as soon thereafter as funds are furnished for the purpose.

The Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Grain, Hay, and Straw."

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 17 6t Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 13, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, October 23, 1861, for the purchase of the Submarine Telegraph Cable between Fort Monroe, Va., and Cherrystone, Va.

The Cable extends from the Back River Light, near Fort Monroe, to the Cherrystone Light, and is twenty-three miles (23) long, more or less. The conductor consists of seven (7) No. sixteen (16) copper wires, and is double armored. The inside armor is of No sixteen (16) wire; laid spirally. The outside armor is of No. six (6) galvanized wire, laid parallel, and bound with No. nine (9) galvanized wire; the whole weighing ten (10) tons to the mile.

It was manufactured in Europe for the Government during the war.

It has a lightning leak in it and ten splices, and will be sold as it lies.

The Chief Quartermaster, First Military District, reserves the right of rejecting any or all proposals which he may deem too low.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the receipt by the bidder of the notification acquainting him with the acceptance of his bid.

Proposals should be plainly marked, "Proposals for the purchase of Submarine Telegraph Cable," and addressed to the undersigned.

JAMES M. MOORE,
Bvt. Lt.-Colonel and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
10 17 6t Chief Quartermaster First Mil. Dist.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 183 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
AND
NO. 510 RACE STREET. 310mwf

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29tf **JACOB E. RIDGWAY.**

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 20 PHILADELPHIA.

CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
2 22† Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 18 STATE STREET,
NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

21,621	Woollen blankets.
7,211	Rubber do.
5,068	Do. Ponchos.
68,455	Pegged Bootees, pairs.
83,125	Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs.
36,360	Hand-sewed Boots, pairs.
31,835	Pegged Boots, pairs.
22,964	Great Coats, horse.
105,962	Do. do. foot.
25,418	Grey Flannel shirts.
69,919	Domet shirts.
134	Unif. coats, Art. Musicians.
824	Jackets, Cav. do.
262	Unif. coats, Engineers.
26	do. do. Ordnance.
316	do. do. Art. Music.
981	do. do. Inft. do.
10,000	Mosquito bars.
226,325	Knapsacks.
3,999	do. straps, sets.
109,201	Haversacks, painted.
236	do. unpainted.
252,511	Canteens.
4,255	Cotton overalls.
1,949,158	Hat Numbers.
19,499	do. Feathers.
1,022	Do. Bugles, Non. Reg.
1,060	Brass Scales, N. C. S., pairs.
4,595½	Brass Scales, Sergeants, pairs.
100	Scale Buttons, prs.
434	Hosp. Stewards Letters U.
437	Hosp. Stewards Letters S.
1,542	Scale slides, pairs.
4,517	Cap Covers.
3,263	Files.
362	Rings for Lt. Art. Caps, pairs.
21	Red Hair Plumes.
13,003	Pickaxes.
16,825	do. handles
16,836	Axes, felling.
6,069	do. handles.
16,616	do. slings.
33,597	Hatchets.
24,999	do. handles.
19,242	do. slings.
9,606	Spades.
1,544	Shovels.
5,546	Stove-Pipe, pieces of
2	Camp Color Staffs.
35	Canteen Straps.
66,308	Mess Pans.
26,694	Camp Kettles.
2	Sibley Tents.
47	Wall Tent Flies.
8	Marquee Tents.
436	Hospital Tent Poles, sets.
58,548	Stable frocks.
244,632	C. F. drawers.
7,664	Domet do.
15,490	Trowsers, horse.
107,131	Forage caps.
82,274	Unif. hats, untrimmed.
71,396	Do. Inft., trimm'd.
3,078	Do. Cav., trimm'd.
995	Do. Art., trimm'd.
184,836	Great Coat straps.
18,468	Jackets, Cav., privates.
8,285	Unif. coats, Inft., do.
2,859	Do. do. Art., do.
217,113	Hat cords, Inft.
460	do. Hospital Stewards.
144	Eagles for Lt. Art. caps.
8	Tulips, do. do.
227,112	Hat Eagles.
7,426	do. castles.
4,032	Shells and flames.
50,815	Crossed sabres.
42,668	do. cannon.
277,148	Hat bugles.
34,797	do. cords, Cavalry.
30,197	do. do. Artillery.
1,252,694	do. letters.
28	do. Cord and Tassels.
439	Hosp. Stewards Cap Wreaths.
23	Knit Drawers.
200	Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
425	Trowsers, foot, B's.
104	Pairs Bootees, do.
100	Shirts, Flannel, do.
759	Grey Blue Great Coats, foot.
74	Trowsers, foot.
136	Trowsers, foot, Grey Blue.
17	Talmas and Hoods
159	Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey.
14	Turbans, Zouave.
963	Wall Tent Poles, sets.
15,808	Common do. do.
10,747	Hospital Tent Pins, large.
13,598	Do. do., small.
378,043	Common do.
3,327	Wall do., large.
2,698	Stoves for Sibley Tents.
108	Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
37,216	prs. Chevrons.
601,649½	yds. Worsted Lace.
5	Hat Cords, Ord'ce.
48,376	Leather N'k St'ks.
55,912	Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.
51	Iron Pots.
1,310	Machine Sewed bootees, prs.

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 400 Washington street.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Bt. Brig.-Gen. and Q'm'r U. S. A. in charge of Depot A. C. and E. 10 4 14t

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NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., October 14, 1867.

Will be sold on THURSDAY, October 24 at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M.:—

50 Horses.	250 Army Wagons, worn.
50 Mules.	10 Spring " "

Several of these spring wagons of very superior finish, together with a lot of entirely new Quartermaster Stores, consisting in part of—

1500 Ambulance Bows.	114 Wagon Water Buckets.
324 " Fellies.	200 Wagon Tongues, not ironed.
200 sets Lead-horse Harness.	200 Boat Oars.
200 Office Desks.	150 Lamps.
47 Office Stools.	80 Coffee Mills.
16 Caldrons.	80 Dutch Ovens.
200 Bunks.	
2000 Watering Bridles.	

With a large lot of Horse Medicines, such as—

100 lbs. Aloes.	100 gallons Alcohol.
100 lbs. Calomel.	100 lbs. Assafœtida.
100 lbs. Epsom Salts.	100 lbs. Sugar Lead.

300 bottles Mustang Liniment, etc.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms:—Cash, in Government funds.

Attention is called to the very superior lot of Mules offered at this sale.

Catalogues of sale can be had on application.

Goods must be removed within ten days from the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
10 15 8t Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. Army.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
ST. LOUIS, Missouri,
October 10, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 919 N. Main street, St. Louis, on the 29th day of October instant, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage, viz.:—

37,500 WOOLLEN BLANKETS.

These Blankets are all new, and in the best condition, and offer great inducements to dealers.

A small quantity of damaged property will be sold at the same time and place. Samples of all may be seen at the Depot at any time previous to the sale.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, ten per cent. down; the balance before the goods are taken from the Depot, which must be within five days after the sale, under forfeiture of the purchase and the ten per cent. deposited.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

10 16 11t] JOHN F. RODGERS,
Captain and Military Storekeeper, U. S. A.

CITY ORDINANCES.

A SUPPLEMENT TO "AN ORDINANCE entitled an Ordinance to authorize an Appropriation to the Department for Supplying the City with Water, to Supply the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, and Twenty-fourth Wards, and to Lay a Main, connecting Corinthian Avenue Reservoir with the Kensington Water Works," approved the Tenth day of July, A. D. 1865.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Engineer of the Water Department is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract for the construction of a Cornish pumping engine, boilers, and connections for the Water Works in the Twenty-fourth Ward, and any arrangement or agreement heretofore made by said Department for the construction of said engine, boilers, and connections is hereby disapproved and annulled, security to be given by the contractor or contractors in the sum of five thousand dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven (A. D. 1867).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
10 18 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf§ No. 724 MARKET Street.

WILLIAM S. GRANT
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing Bolts, and Nails. 1 24§

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED,

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

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NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL..............................$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 1§ *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

---

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

16 S. THIRD ST.,	NO. 3 NASSAU ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.	NEW YORK

Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 11§

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500
SAVED FROM BURGLARS
IN ONE OF
MARVIN'S SAFES.

See New York Papers of 17th September.

The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.

MARVIN'S PATENT
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES,
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.
Are Always Dry.
Never Corrode the Iron.
Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

MARVIN & CO.,
721 CHESTNUT St. Masonic Hall
AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwslm

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 8§ NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
8 8 No. 422 VINE Street.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED
To No. 134 DOCK Street,
11§ PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish, or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more effectual than burning.

For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 30mwfim

FURNITURE, ETC.

AVIS IMPORTANT!

BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements Garnis et Couverts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
EBENISTES,
CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

SPECIAL CARD.

FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,
CABINET MAKERS,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

AVISO.

MEUBLES FINO
EN
EXHIBICION,
la Serie de Cuartos,
COLOCADO
COMO
Salas de recibimiento
y
CUARTOS DE CAMARA [9 26 2m

WILLIAM WITTFELD,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
CABINET FURNITURE,
NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,
Below Arch, West Side, Philadelphia

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising:—

SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country. 8 15smth3m

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FURNITURE! FURNITURE!

MODERN ANTIQUE!

PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

PARISIAN FURNITURE.

JUST IMPORTED FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

The most handsome and valuable assortment ever imported, selected by

MR. LUTZ

In person. It will be sold at a small advance on first cost. It is now arranged for inspection.

WAREROOMS, [10 4 fmw1m
NO. 121 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

TO NO. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE,
8 1§ N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [8 7 thstu

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT,

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLing at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF BALTIMORE.........................Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON..............................Saturday, October 26
CITY OF PARIS...................................Saturday, November 2
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Wednesday, November 6
CITY OF ANTWERP..........................Saturday, November 9

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	38
To Paris	115	To Paris	46

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices,

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7§ or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.........................CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.......................CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship HENDRICK HUDSON (Howes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 29, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA., VIA HAVANA.

JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1075 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION, will leave New Orleans for this port October 19.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1§

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LIFE, FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 31, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1§ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves,
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16§ No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1§ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

NOTICE TO HAVANA SHIPPERS. —Shippers in the Cuba trade are hereby notified that the steamers of this line will hereafter touch regularly at Havana, both going and returning, and will sail promptly as advertised.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.,
10 15 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS. —The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1§ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

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B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2§

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No 543 N. THIRD Street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.

10 3 1m JOSEPH LEEDS.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets,

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12·05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4·05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11·55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8·45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10·15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1·30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2·45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5·20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6·20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11·30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9·15 A. M., 2·05 and 8·40 P. M.

2·05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11·20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2·05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1·30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6·15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia 10 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 5·10 P. M., and 40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11·50 A. M. and 3·05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 1§ No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—Summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7·15 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5·15 and Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leave Oxford at 3·25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11·15 A. M., Oxford at 12·00 M., and Kennett at 1·00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2·30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7·15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

5 11§ HENRY WOOD General Sup't.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS.
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON.

STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTURED BY "CORLISS," Providence, Size of cylinder, 22 inch diameter by 48 inch stroke—about one hundred and ten horse power. Apply to

W. B. LE VAN,
9 25 26t] Cor. of WOOD and TWENTY-FOURTH Sts., Phila.

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.
No. 23 North WATER Street, and
No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14§

GERLACH & KLING,
IMPORTERS OF HOCK WINES,
NO. 116 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

A first-class Restaurant is connected with the Wholesale and Retail Wine House, where patrons may obtain, on accommodating terms, every delicacy the market affords. Patronage solicited. 9 26 3m

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CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUtioned against purchasing or negotiating Certificates of Deposit No. 179 for $225, and No. 180 for $898·24, issued by the FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY To C. H. WADSWORTH.

Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office, No. 421 CHESNUT Street.

9 24 tf

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Pauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
8 6 No. 103 JONES' Alley.

"A NOBLE LIFE."

Resignation of the Rev. Albert Barnes, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church—A Sketch of his Ministerial Career—The Memorable Persecution which he Endured and Triumphed Over.

The announcement recently made that the Rev. Albert Barnes has been compelled, by the increasing infirmities of age, to tender to his congregation a resignation of the post which he has held for thirty-seven years, has been received with the deepest regret by all who are familiar with the goodness of his heart, the true nobility of his character, and the great usefulness of his long and laborious career as a Christian minister. He has stood up manfully under the weight of years, clinging to his chosen work with a touching fondness, and only retires from the active labors of the pulpit, at the age of sixty-nine, by the express command of his physicians. During the period of his long pastorate over the First Presbyterian Church of this city, he has accomplished so much for the benefit of his fellow-men and the glory of his Master, that we can pronounce no better or more fitting eulogy upon the labors of his well-spent life than by presenting a brief sketch of his career.

Albert Barnes was born in the town of Rome, New York, on the 1st of December, 1798. His father pursued the calling of a tanner, and in this laborious occupation he was himself engaged until he had attained the age of seventeen. A year later he entered Hamilton College, New York, and graduated from that institution with the class of 1820, at the age of twenty-two. Concerning his inner life at this period, he has said:—

"I began life a skeptic in religion, and I early *fortified* and *poisoned* my mind by reading all the books to which I could find access, that were adapted to foster and sustain my native skepticism. Up to the age of nineteen, though outwardly moral, and though, in the main, respectful in my treatment of religion, I had no belief in the Bible as a revelation from God, nor was I willing to be convinced that it is such a revelation. Circumstances which related rather to the choice of a profession than to any question about the truth of religion, led me to some reflection on the general subject of the future and to the course which I should pursue in the world. I should have shrunk at that time from its being understood that I read the Bible, and I should equally have avoided any book that would be understood by my associates to suggest the thought that I was a serious inquirer in regard to my salvation. Among them, however, I was not ashamed to be seen reading a book which was in all our hands—the 'Edinburgh Encyclopædia,' then in the course of publication. One of the numbers of that work had an article by Dr. Chalmers, entitled 'Christianity.' I read it. The argument to me was new. It fixed my attention. It commanded my assent. It convinced me, intellectually, of the Divine origin of the Christian religion."

"But," he continues, "with this intellectual conviction I paused. I formed a purpose on the subject of religion which I then intended should regulate my future course in this world. It was to lead henceforth a strictly moral life; to say nothing against religion; not to be found on any occasion among its opposers; but to yield to its claims no farther. I resolved to frame my life, in this respect, on what I understood to be the character and views of Dr. Franklin."

A year later a religious revival commenced in the College, and Mr. Barnes was firmly resolved upon maintaining the resolution expressed above. But in this endeavor he was providentially frustrated, in the following manner:—

"A classmate, recently converted, stated to me in simple words, and with no appeal to me personally, his own feelings on the subject of religion, described the change which had occurred in his mind, and left me. His words went to my heart; led me to reflect on my condition, and were the means, under God, of that great change which has so materially affected all my plans in this life, and which I anticipate and hope will affect my condition forever."

This changed the whole current of his life, and in November, 1820, he commenced the study of theology at Princeton; was licensed to preach in April, 1824; and was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian church at Morristown, N. J., in February, 1825. Referring to the early portion of his career, he has said:—"I began life with no wealth and with no patronage from powerful friends. I was blessed with virtuous and industrious parents, and entered on my course with the advantage which was to be derived from their counsels and example. I was dependent on my own efforts. I claim no special credit for this, or sympathy on account of it, for this is the way in which most men begin the world."

He remained at Morristown for five years, signalizing the close of his pastorate, in the spring of 1830, by the delivery and publication of a sermon on "The Way of Salvation," which at once drew to him the attention of the whole Presbyterian denomination. The Church was just entering upon that memorable struggle which ultimately rent it asunder, and this sermon on "The Way of Salvation" was made the basis for an ecclesiastical persecution of its author, which was conducted with great earnestness for six years, until its object obtained a complete triumph over all his adversaries.

He was called to the First Church of this city in 1830, as the colleague of the Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson, with the hearty concurrence of the latter, there being but one vote adverse to his settlement in fifty-four which were cast upon the question. Having signified his acceptance, the congregation, according to the custom of the Church, asked leave of the Presbytery of Philadelphia to prosecute the call. The motion to grant leave raised a stormy discussion, which was prolonged through four days, several prominent members of the Presbytery declaring that Mr. Barnes' sermon on "The Way of Salvation" contained fundamental errors in doctrine, and asserting their unwillingness to countenance any innovation by his reception. Leave to prosecute his call was finally granted, by a vote of 21 to 12, it being understood that, as soon as Mr. Barnes was received into the Presbytery he should be placed upon trial for heresy; and on the 18th of June, 1830, he presented his certificate of dismissal and recommendation from the Presbytery of Elizabethtown. A fierce opposition was again arrayed against his reception; but it finally prevailed by a vote of thirty to sixteen. An attempt was then made to arrest his formal installation, by the presentation against him of charges of unsoundness in doctrine; and in November, 1830, by express command of the Synod, these charges were heard by the Presbytery, but in a manner which, according to the claim of Mr. Barnes and his friends, was entirely unconstitutional. The matter was finally taken before the General Assembly of 1831, which decided that there was "a number of unguarded and objectionable passages" in Mr. Barnes' sermon; but ordered the Presbytery to suspend further proceedings in the case, and recommended such a division of that body as would promote peace and harmony in the Church. This compromise was stoutly opposed by the adversaries of Mr. Barnes, and the recommendation of the Assembly was not fully and satisfactorily carried out until the year 1836.

Mr. Barnes meanwhile entered upon the discharge of his new pastoral duties, with many misgivings, by reason of his youth and inexperience. In a sermon on "Life at Three-score," preached on the 28th of November, 1858, he says:—

"I came here a young man, with but little experience, with no personal acquaintance with the manners and habits of a great city, and with no such reputation as to make success certain. I had never preached before the congregation, when I was called to be its pastor. I came at that early period of life, and with that want of experience, to succeed the most learned, able, and eloquent preacher in the Presbyterian Church; a man occupying a position in this community which no other man occupied; a man who had ministered here more than twenty years; a man whose opinions secured a degree of respect which few men have ever been able to secure; a man beloved and venerated by the congregation to which he had so long ministered. I came to take charge of one of the largest and most influential congregations in the land. I came when I was fully apprised that I must encounter from without a most decided and formidable opposition to the views which I had cherished, and to the doctrines which I had expressed. I found my venrable predecessor already, by anticipation, my friend. He defended my views. He indorsed my opinions. He exerted his great influence, in the congregation in my favor, commending me, in every way, by his pen and his counsel, to the confidence and affection of the people to whom he had so long ministered. For six months, the time during which he lived after I became the pastor of the church, he was my friend, my counsellor, my adviser, my example; he did all that could be done by man to make my ministry here useful and happy."

But Mr. Barnes' difficulties with those who were opposed to his peculiar doctrinal views did not end with his successful installation. While the subject of this sketch has been widely and favorably known as an earnest and efficient pastor, and as a clear and impressive pulpit orator, his fame throughout this and other lands has been chiefly owing to his able commentaries on different portions of the Scriptures. In his sermon on "Life at Three-score," he thus refers to the origin and composition of these remarkably successful works:—

"My attention was first directed to the subject by what seemed to me to be a want in Sabbath Schools, the want of a plain and simple commentary on the Gospels, which could be put into the hands of teachers, and which would furnish an easy explanation of the meaning of the sacred writers. I began the work, and prepared brief notes on a portion of the Gospel of Matthew, when I incidentally learned that the Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., was engaged in preparing a similar work. Not deeming it desirable that two books of the same kind should be prepared, I wrote to him on the subject. He replied that he had been employed by the American Sunday School Union to prepare such a work; that he had made about the same amount of manuscript preparation which I had done; that he regarded it as undesirable that two works of the same character should be issued; that his health was delicate, and that he would gladly relinquish the undertaking. He abandoned it, as I have always felt, with a generous spirit. I have prosecuted the work until a result has been reached which I by no means contemplated at the outset. All my commentaries on the Scriptures have been written before 9 o'clock in the morning. At the very beginning, now more than thirty years ago, I adopted a resolution to stop writing on these notes when the clock struck nine. This resolution I have invariably adhered to, not unfrequently finishing my morning task in the midst of a paragraph, and sometimes even in the midst of a sentence."

In consequence of the arduous duties thus voluntarily assumed, in addition to the pressing labors of his pastorate, and the fact that they were accomplished mainly in the hours which are devoted by other men to repose, Mr. Barnes entailed great physical suffering upon himself, and came near losing the use of his [illegible] eyes. But he reaped a rich and unant[illegible]cipated reward for his self-sacrifice [illegible] No works of a similar character [illegible] have attained such a wide-spread popularity and circulation among all denominations of Christians and in all countries. They have been translated into several foreign languages, and ten years ago his "Notes on the New Testament" alone had attained a circulation in this country of nearly half a million volumes, while a still larger number had at that time been printed abroad. In the sermon from which we have already quoted, Mr. Barnes thus refers to his responsibility for the success which has attended his literary efforts:—

"I cannot now recall those books. I cannot control any impression which they may make. It affects me also deeply to reflect that the sentiments in those books are most likely to come in contact with minds through which they will exert an influence when I am dead—the minds of the young. And yet I would not recall them if I could. With all my consciousness of their imperfection, and with my firm expectation that some man will yet prepare a commentary on the New Testament far better fitted to accomplish the end which I have sought than my own writings are, and with the feeling that, at my time of life, I cannot hope to revise them, and to make them conformable to what I would desire them to be, I still believe that they contain the system of eternal truth; that they defend what is right; that their influence will be to illustrate, in some measure, a great system of doctrines, which is closely connected with the salvation of men; and that, with all their imperfections, they give utterance to just sentiments on the nature of true piety and the duties of practical religion."

The work of preparing these commentaries was commenced by Mr. Barnes soon after his settlement in this city. The "Notes on the Gospel of Matthew" were issued in 1832, and in 1835 the volume on the Epistles to the Romans was completed and published. Some of the doctrinal views expressed in the latter were regarded as especially objectionable by those who had previously been alarmed at the spread of innovations in the Church. The venerable Dr. Junkin, at that time President of Lafayette College, and now an emeritus professor in the same institution, became the accuser of Mr. Barnes, although he was at the time a member of another Presbytery, and not even connected with the same Synod. Dr. Junkin made formal charges against Mr. Barnes, in which he studiously avoided the use of the objectionable word *heresy*, as ambiguous and calculated to prejudice him in public opinion. In these accusations Mr. Barnes was charged with holding that sin consists in voluntary action; that Adam, both before and after the fall, was ignorant of the fact that the consequences of his sin would extend beyond a natural death; that unregenerate men are enabled to keep the commandments and convert themselves to God; and that faith is an act of the mind, and not a principle, and is itself imputed for righteousness. The charges of Dr. Junkin also maintained that the author had denied the covenant with Adam, and the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity; that mankind are liable to punishment by reason of Adam's transgression; that Christ suffered the proper penalty of the law as the vicarious substitute of His people, and thus legally took away their sins and purchased pardon; the imputation of Christ's active righteousness; and that justification was other than simple pardon.

The Presbytery gave a patient hearing to the case, which resulted in the justification of Mr. Barnes. The Presbytery pronounced the evidence submitted in support of the charges to be mere "inferences drawn from Mr. Barnes' language," which were not legitimate, and which, even if they were legitimate, could not be used to convict of heresy or dangerous error, according to a decision of the Assembly of 1824. Mr Barnes was therefore triumphantly acquitted of having promulgated "any dangerous errors or heresies, contrary to the word of God and the standards" of the Church.

This decision was unsatisfactory to Dr. Junkin, and the latter appealed from the Presbytery to the Synod. The Presbytery refused to give up to the Synod its record of the trial, and Mr. Barnes put in a plea to the jurisdiction of the latter body, declining to stand his trial before it. The Synod thereupon decided that the Presbytery had acted disorderly in this refusal, and merited a censure. Dr. Junkin was then given a full hearing before the Synod, and as Mr. Barnes refused to appear and argue his cause, he was convicted of holding fundamental errors, and by a vote of one hundred and sixteen to thirty-one, a motion to refer the whole matter to the General Assembly having been previously voted down, was "suspended from the exercise of all the functions proper to the gospel ministry" until such time as he should retract his errors and "give satisfactory evidence of repentance." Mr. Barnes acquiesced in the suspension, abandoning his pulpit for the time being, and gave notice of an appeal to the General Assembly.

An effort was then made by the adversaries of Mr. Barnes to reconstruct the Presbyteries so that he should fall to the lot of one which would be able to manage him. One divine declared that the only true course was the extirpation of the obnoxious Presbytery, "root and branch." Others were in favor of distributing the members of the Presbytery; but this was opposed on the ground that it would be "like spreading poison," and result in the contamination of the whole Synod. Still another advocated the exclusion of the Presbytery from the watch and care of the Synod, hoping thus effectually to free it from "wolves in sheep's clothing." The dissolution of the Presbytery was finally agreed upon, its members being ordered within six months to seek admission into other Presbyteries, failing in which they were declared to be *ipso facto* cut off from the communion of the Presbyterian Church. The members of the Presbytery which it was thus attempted to dissolve appealed to the General Assembly of 1836, which met at Pittsburg. A week was devoted to hearing the appeals of the Presbytery and of Mr. Barnes, and both were sustained, the latter by a vote of one hundred and thirty-four to ninety-six. His suspension from the exercise of his pastoral duties was reversed by a vote of one hundred and forty-five to seventy-eight, and he again appeared in his pulpit, to the great rejoicing of his people, having triumphantly sustained and finally overcome a persecution for his religious views which lasted through six years. "During these six years of conflict," says Mr. Barnes, "notwithstanding all the efforts made from without to crush a young man, and to divide the congregation, it never swerved or hesitated. None were drawn away; none among us attempted to make a division. In every new phase of the now almost forgotten struggle before the Presbytery, the Synod, and the Church at large, the entire congregation stood by me until the great result was reached which gave us peace."

Such a persecution and such a triumph would have made a hero of any man, and, although the events connected with them have passed from the memory of many then living, and transpired before the day of a great portion of the present generation, they contributed in no small measure to the fame which their central object has achieved. For thirty years past, Mr. Barnes' life has been unsignalized by such stormy scenes as marked his early career in this city, but during all that time he has been a faithful and laborious pastor, beloved by all who have enjoyed the rare privilege of sitting under his teachings, and admired by the world at large who are familiar with him only through his printed words. We do not believe that there has ever been in the Christian pulpit a man whose life has displayed more true nobility, whose labors have resulted in greater good to his fellow-men, whose influence has been more earnestly and effectually exerted on the side of truth in all its forms and phases. For he has not restricted his indomitable energies and his varied scholarly acquirements to any one field of labor; but has been found as zealous and as efficient in the advocacy of temperance, of justice to the oppressed, and of maintaining by the strong right arm of the nation those political principles which were bequeathed to us by our forefathers, as in the mere discharge of his duties as pastor of a single church. Now that he has been compelled to withdraw from the active sphere of life in which he has so long been prominent, the thoughts of thousands will follow him to his retirement, with the prayer that he may yet be spared for many, many years.

CARPETINGS.

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the
BEST ENGLISH MAKES.
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
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ENGLISH AND FRENCH
AXMINSTERS,
ROYAL WILTONS, AND
VELVET
CARPETINGS,
ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.
Now in Store and for sale by
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
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THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.
OIL CLOTHS,
In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.
HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.
JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,
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832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,
Will continue to sell their stock of
CARPETINGS
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,
AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,
As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

DRY GOODS.

PIM'S IRISH POPLINS.

FANCY STRIPE SILKS, $1 75.
FRFNCH MERINOES FROM AUCTION.
HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, $1 00.
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS, 90 cents.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.

BLACK VELVET CLOTHS.
DAHLIA VELVET CLOTHS.
BLUE AND GREEN PLAID CLOTHS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

HUGUENOT CANTON FLANNELS.

ENGLISH CANTON FLANNELS.
SWANSKIN CANTON FLANNELS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

HURON BLANKETS.

HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.
HURON BLANKETS.

We have now in store a complete assortment of the celebrated HURON BLANKETS made expressly for our sales, which, for fineness of wool, size, weight and cheapness in price, excel any other Blanket in the market.

EIGHT HUNDRED PAIRS FINE BLANKETS, SLIGHTLY SOILED.

Some of these Blankets are the finest and largest goods made, were slightly soiled at the mill, and will be sold at about two-thirds of their original value.

All-wool Blankets, $3 60.
Large size Blankets, $4 00.
Fine Large Blankets, $5 00.
Very Fine Blankets, $6 00.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions and Private Families will do well to call and examine our immense stock and extremely low prices. Many of the above goods are offering at less than importers' and manufacturers' prices.
All goods warranted as represented.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
N. W. corner EIGHTH and MARKET Sts.

PLAID CLOAKINGS.

BLUE AND GREEN.
SCARLET AND BLACK.
WHITE AND BLACK.
BLACK AND PURPLE.
GREEN AND BLACK.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.,
1 11stmrp PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAK OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH
Will open in his
NEW STORE,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
HIS FALL AND WINTER STYLES IN
CLOAKS,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 21.
ALSO,
INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
BROCHE SHAWLS.
BLANKET SHAWLS.

DRESS MAKING.

J. M. H. would respectfully call the attention of his customers to his well-organized DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT, where every attention will be paid to customers wishing Dresses made to order in a short space of time. 10 17 4t

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727

POPULAR PRICES
IN

Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety together with the most extensive assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,
Dry Goods, by Piece or Package, at and under Market Rates.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
10 14 1J1 NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.
The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at
D. WATKINS',
NINTH AND CHERRY.
10 17 thfm2m Between Arch and Race.

DRY GOODS.

REMOVAL AND OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH
HAVING COMPLETED HIS NEW AND MAGNIFICENT
MARBLE STORE,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
Will Open the same to the Public
On MONDAY, October 21,
When he will be prepared to offer, in great variety,
THE FINEST FABRICS AND LATEST NOVELTIES IN [10 17 3tmw2t
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,
NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF
LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
HUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS;
Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.
The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.
Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.
Invite attention to their first-class stock of
LACES AND LACE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
HDKFS.,
VEILS, ETC.
To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT
HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,
At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
GIRARD ROW.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,
NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,
Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,
RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
10 2 48t] CLOAKS, ETC.,
To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

BLANKETS.

The subscribers are now prepared to offer the largest assortment to be found in the city of
Superior Quality Blankets,
All-wool and Extra Width, for Best Family Use.
ALSO,
CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,
And a Full Line of MEDIUM BLANKETS, for Hotels, Public Institutions, etc.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
House-Furnishing Dry Goods,
10 15 tuf6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
"GIRARD ROW."
918 wfm24t A. MYERS.

CLOTH HOUSE.

SNODGRASS & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
COMPLETE STOCK OF
Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,
FOR LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE OUR
FALL AND WINTER IMPORTATIONS OF
LADIES' VELVET CLOTHS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES AND COLORS,
ALSO, VELVETEENS FOR LADIES' SACQUES AND SUITS. [10 11mrp

FIFTH EDITION

DISASTER.

A Terrible Boiler Explosion in New York.

Several Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

New York, Oct. 18—2·45 P. M.—A terrible boiler explosion has just occurred at pier 45 North river. Several persons are reported to be killed and scalded.

[LATER.]

Two men were killed and five wounded.

The house containing the boiler was demolished, and the boiler itself was carried into the river.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

A Mistake in the Count.

OFFICIAL MAJORITY, 922.

[Special to The Evening Telegraph by Hasson's Independent News Agency.]

Harrisburg, Oct. 18.—The correct official majority for Sharswood is 922, an error in the vote of McKean county of 280 having just been discovered.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

The New York Whisky Men and Secretary McCulloch.

The most extraordinary efforts are being made by the whisky interest in New York to effect the abolishment of the Metropolitan Revenue Board in that city. The parties interested have had a powerful lobby here all the week, and to-day they were reinforced by numerous others. At one of the fashionable hotels more than half the arrivals to-day are from New York city, and the rings are determined to smash the Board if numbers will accomplish it. Finding Secretary McCulloch firm in his determination not to abolish the Board, they have commenced a war on him, and threaten to have him removed if he don't accede to their demands.

This is the explanation of the report which prevailed yesterday and to-day that McCulloch would go out on the last day of this month, and that Cisco, late Assistant Treasurer at New York, would succeed him. The wish is father to the thought no doubt, for Cisco has been operating against McCulloch for a long time without success, and there is not much probability of his being successful now, for there is good authority for stating that there is no prospect of McCulloch being removed at present.

Promoted.

P. A. Breen, the young soldier clerk who was ordered by the President to be dismissed from the Quartermaster's Department for offering a resolution at a radical meeting in Alexandria endorsing Stanton, Sheridan, and Sickles, is to be appointed to a better place on the Capitol Police force. Salary, $1500 per annum.

Congressional Retrenchment Committee.

The Retrenchment Committee continued their investigations at the Treasury Department this morning. Yesterday they were engaged in examining documentary evidence, and subpœnaed numerous witnesses, most of whom were not in attendance, but were expected to-day. Senator Buckalew has not yet joined the committee.

Sanitary.

The weather has become very warm again, and to-day it is almost like midsummer. This excites fears that the yellow fever will not disappear from the South before the early part of November.

Our Philadelphia Visitors.

The party of Philadelphia Democrats and conservatives, headed by John Hulme, have gone to Richmond, it is supposed to consult with their friends, and advise them to vote against a Convention at the election on Tuesday next. The dissensions among the Virginia Republicans are so bitter that it is feared the vote for a Convention will be defeated.

Libel Suit Against the "Intelligencer."

A special correspondent says:—"Matthew McMahon, a New York and Brooklyn lawyer, has been here for some days in consultation with eminent legal counsel, preparatory to the commencement of legal proceedings as counsel of Mr. and Mrs. Dean against the proprietor of the *National Intelligencer*, of this city, for libel. Some months ago the *Intelligencer* published in its columns one of the most gross, abusive, and false articles ever conceived or uttered, charging Dean with being a vagrant, who had already beaten and deserted his wife."

From Canada.

Toronto, Oct. 18.—The Ottawa correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says he has special information confirming the statement regarding the Fenian arms at Potsdam, New York. The arms are those seized by the United States Government in 1866, but lately restored to the Fenian agents. About 4000 stand of arms have arrived at Potsdam and a lot of cavalry saddles. It is supposed the Fenians will take advantage of the elections which are to come off in New York, and attempt a raid when both political parties least desire to quarrel with them. The Government authorities of Canada are in full possession of information as to the movements, and necessary measures and precautions have been taken.

From Baltimore.

Baltimore, Oct. 18.—The corner stone of the new City Hall was laid to-day with Masonic rites, the M. W. Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of the State of Maryland officiating.

Ship News.

New York, Oct. 18.—Arrived, steamship Irene, from Sisal and Havana.

DRY GOODS.

FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.
FLANNELS.

REAL WELSH FLANNEL.
SHAKER FLANNEL.
SWANSKIN FLANNEL, VERY SOFT AND HEAVY.
ENGLISH UNSHRINKABLE FLANNEL.
PERSIAN FLANNEL, SILK WARP.
BALLARDVALE AND OTHER DOMESTIC FLANNELS.
DOMET AND GAUZE FLANNEL.
RED AND GREY FLANNELS.
FANCY SACQUE FLANNELS.
CANTON FLANNELS.
A full assortment now received and for sale by
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
10 16 tuf6trp NO. 1008 CHESNUT ST.

TO RENT.

TO LET—DOUBLE OFFICES IN SEVENTH street, above Chesnut. Apply to
CHARLES RHOADS,
10 17 6t* No. 38 S. SEVENTH Street.